

1862 S3

(17)

R. Bell,

CATALOGUE
OF
CANADIAN COLLECTION

FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.



Montreal:

PRINTED BY M. LONGMOORE & CO., MONTREAL GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

1862.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CATALOGUE

OF

CANADIAN COLLECTION.

Commissioners :

SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., (*Director of the Geological Survey*) CHAIRMAN.
THE HON. L. V. SICOTTE, M.P.P., ST. HYACINTHE, (*President L. C. Board of Agriculture*).
COL. THOMSON, TORONTO, (*President U. C. Board of Agriculture*).
J. BEATTY, JR., ESQ., M.D., COBOURG, (*President U. C. Board of Arts and Manufactures*).
J. C. TACHE, ESQ., M.D., QUEBEC.
B. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ., B.C.L., MONTREAL, (*Secretary L. C. Board of Arts, &c.*).
J. B. HURLBERT, ESQ., LL.D., HAMILTON.

Commissioner in London :

SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., *Director of the Geological Survey.*

Assistant Commissioners:

B. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ., B.C.L., MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA.
J. B. HURLBERT, ESQ., LL.D., HAMILTON, UPPER CANADA.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY M. LONGMOORE & CO., MONTREAL GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

1862.

L
F1028
1862 S5

The Collections were made under the Superintendence of the following Commissioners :

SIR W. E. LOGAN—To collect the mineral productions of Canada.

HON. L. V. SICOTTE— “ agricultural products of Lower Canada.

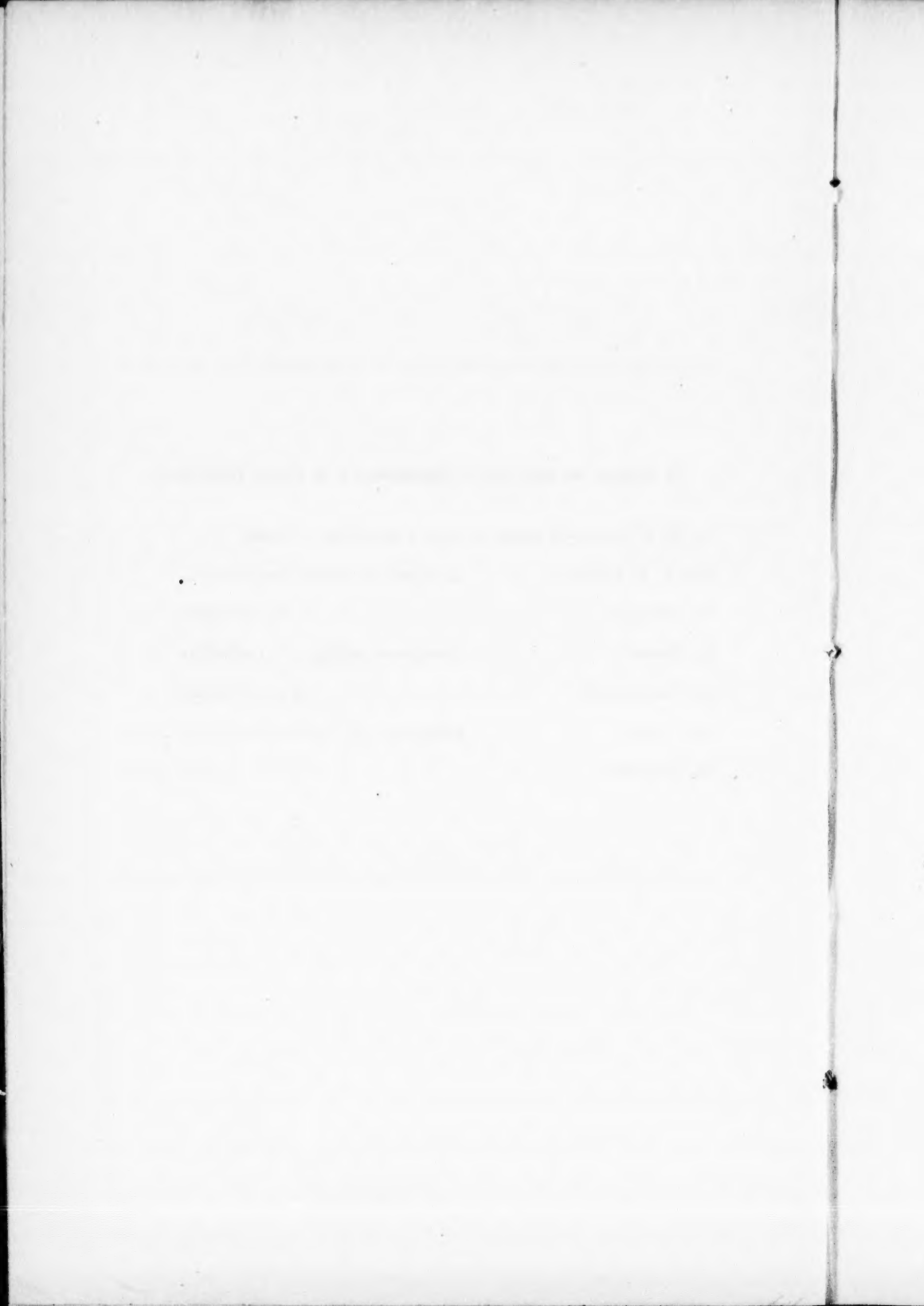
COL. THOMSON— “ “ of Upper Canada.

DR. BEATTY— “ manufactured articles of Upper Canada.

MR. CHAMBERLIN— “ “ of Lower Canada.

MR. TACHE— “ productions of the waters and forests of L. Canada.

DR. HURLBERT— “ “ “ “ of U. Canada.



For CATALOGUE OF MINERALS—See Special Catalogue by Sir W. E. LOGAN.

✓ “ OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS— See p. 9.

“ OF PRODUCTS OF WATERS AND FORESTS—See p. 17.

“ OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—See p. 55.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLLECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

OF

CANADA

COLLECTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

HON. L. V. SICOTTE, COMMISSIONER, (*Pres. L. C. Board of Agriculture*).

COL. THOMSON, COMMISSIONER, (*Pres. U. C. Board of Agriculture*).

CATALOGUE
OF
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
OF
CANADA.

SECTION I.

(CLASS 3.)

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, Upper Canada :

2 varieties of Barley.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, Lower Canada :

Half bushel Canadian Barley, grown by John Galbraith.

Half bushel two-rowed English Barley, grown by Dugald Thomson.

The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon, L. C. :

Half bushel two-rowed Barley, 45 bushels per acre, grown by M. McNaughten.

W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

• Half bushel Barley, grown 30 minots to the arpent.

P. BEAUDRY, St. Damase, L. C. :

• Half bushel Barley, grown 30 minots to the arpent.

JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

1 bushel Barley.

P. MALO, St. Damase, L. C. :

• Half bushel Barley, grown 30 minots per arpent.

- D. MCKINNON, Somerset, Megantic, L. C. :
Half bushel Barley, grown 35 bushels to the acre.
- ANTOINE ROCHELEAU, St. Bruneau, L. C. :
Half bushel Barley.
- C. WILKINS, Rougemont, L. C. :
Half bushel Barley, grown 27 minots to the arpent.
- JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
6 varieties of Beans.
- W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
Half bushel Bush Beans.
- W. EVANS, Montreal, L. C. :
Half bushel Canada Beans.
" Broad Windsor Beans.
- JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
1 bushel Horse Beans.
- JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
1 variety of Blood Beet.
- JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
1 crock of Butter.
- D. BROWN, Nelsonville, L. C. :
1 Cheese.
- LYMANS, CLARE & Co., Montreal, L. C. :
Sample of Rawdon Clover.
- JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
2 varieties of Clover.
- R. L. DENNISON, Toronto, U. C. :
Sample of Long Indian Corn Stalk.
- ALEXANDER SHAW, Toronto, U. C. :
Sample of Indian Corn, White.
" " " Yellow.
- The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon, L. C. :
Half bushel Indian Corn, 25 bushels per acre, grown by S.
Schingler.
- W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
* Half bushel Indian Corn, grown 50 minots to the arpent.
" " White Corn.
- W. EVANS, Montreal, L. C. :
6 Ears Indian Corn, White.
" " " Yellow.
- PIERRE MARTIN DIT LADOUCEUR, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
1 trace of Indian Corn.

- C. WILKINS, Rougemont, L. C. :
 * Half bushel Indian Corn, grown 36 minots to the arpent.
- W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
 Sample of Indian Corn Meal.
 " White "
- THOS. DAWES & SONS, Brewers, Lachine, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
 1 bale of Hops, 1861 growth.
- H. MCKEE, Norwich, Oxford County, U. C. :
 Sample of Honey in Comb.
 " Strained Honey.
- JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
 1 bushel Two-rowed Northern Maize.
- The Agricultural Society of Wentworth and Hamilton, U. C. :
 Potatoe Oats, grown by Alexander Gerie, Ancaster.
- JOHN FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
 2 varieties of Oats.
- The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C. :
 Half bushel English Oats, grown by David Benning.
- The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon, L. C. :
 Half bushel Oats, grown by J. Muir, 80 bushels per acre.
- T. BADHAM, Drummondville, L. C. :
 Half bushel Oats.
- W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
 Half bushel Potato Oats.
- JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C.
 1 bushel Oats.
- H. MATHIEU, St. Hyacinthe, L. C. :
 * Half bushel Oats, grown 30 minots to the arpent.
- JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
 1 variety of Red Onion.
- JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :
 10 varieties of Peas.
- The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C. :
 Half Bushel Early Peas, grown by Jos. Gendron.
 " Late " " John Brodie.
- The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon, L. C. :
 Half bushel Peas, grown by John Percil, 40 bushels per acre.
- W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :
 Half bushel Canada Early Peas.
- HENRY CUMMING, Megantic, L. C. :
 Half bushel Peas.

W. EVANS, Montreal, L. C. :

Half bushel Dwarf Marrowfat Peas.

Half minot White Canada “

“ Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas.

“ Early Field “

“ Coffee “

ALEXANDER SHAW, Toronto, U. C. :

Sample of Marrowfat Peas.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C. :

Half bushel Autumn Rye, grown by J. B. Feliatreau.

ALEX. SHAW, Toronto, U. C. :

Sample of Rye.

The Rev. F. L'HEUREUX, Contreccœur, Verchères County, L. C. :

Specimen of Maple Sugar.

J. B. ALIX, St. Césaire, L. C. :

A box Maple Sugar.

D. BROWN, Nelsonville, Missisquoi, L. C. :

30 lbs. unrefined Maple Sugar, as ordinarily made by farmers.

C. WILKINS, Rougemont, L. C. :

1 box Maple Sugar.

HENRY SHARON, Southwick, Elgin Co., U. C. :

37 lbs. Maple Sugar.

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :

1 variety of Spring Tares.

1 “ Swede Turnips.

The Agricultural Board of Toronto, U. C. :

Half bushel Fall Wheat, grown in the County of Durham.

“ “ “ “ Elgin.

“ “ “ “ Kent.

“ “ “ “ Lambton.

“ “ “ “ Lincoln.

(*The Canada Company's Prize, 1861.*)

Half bushel Fall Wheat, grown in the County of Oxford.

“ “ “ “ Peel.

“ “ “ “ Wellington.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Nepean, U. C. :

Half bushel Fall Wheat.

JAMES BEARDMAN, Nepean, U. C. :

Half bushel Spring Wheat.

The Agricultural Society of Wentworth and Hamilton, U. C. :

Blue Stem Winter Wheat, grown by J. H. Anderson, Township of Flamboro' West.

Golden Drop Spring Wheat, grown by Jas. Carey, Township of Flamboro' West.

Fife Spring Wheat, grown by Jno. Hamilton, Township of Flamboro' West.

Red Chaff White Wheat, grown by Thos. Stock, Township of Flamboro' East.

Red Chaff White Wheat, grown by John Smith, Rose Hill, Flamboro' West.

Soule's Wheat, grown by Alexander Gerie, Ancaster.

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C. :

8 varieties of Wheat.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C. :

Half bushel Black Sea Wheat, grown by Charles Tait.

W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

* Half bushel Black Sea Wheat, grown 25 minots to the arpent.

F. BEAUDRY, St. Damase, L. C. :

* Half bushel Black Sea Wheat, grown 15 minots to the arpent.

G. MALO, St. Damase, L. C. :

* Half bushel Black Sea Wheat, grown 15 minots to the arpent.

D. McKINNON, Somerset, Megantic, L. C. :

Sample of Bearded Wheat, grown 30 bushels to the acre.

W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

Half bushel of Buck Wheat.

L. BRUNELLE, St. Hyacinthe, L. C. :

* Half bushel Buck Wheat, grown 50 minots to arpent.

D. McKINNON, Somerset, Megantic, L. C. :

Half bushel Fife Wheat.

" " variety. } Grown 32 bushels to the acre.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

Half bushel Spring Wheat.

JAMES LOGAN, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

One bushel Spring Wheat.

The Agricultural Society for the County of Beauharnois, L. C. :

Half bushel Wheat, grown by — McDonald.

The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon, L. C. :

Half bushel Wheat, grown by P. McFarlane, 25 bushels per acre.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Petite Côte, Island of Montreal, L. C. :

Half bushel Wheat.

J. LAMONDE, St. Damase, L. C. :

Half bushel Wheat, grown 15 minots to the arpent.

D. STEWART, Inverness, L. C. :

Half bushel Wheat, grown 25 bushels to the acre.

(CLASS IV.)

ANTOINE ROCHELEAU, St. Bruneau, L. C.:

Sample of Flax.

_____, L. C.:

Sample of Flax.

Sample of Wool.

(NOT CLASSED.)

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C.:

1 variety of Flax Seed.

A. McNAUGHTON, Newcastle, Durham County, U. C.:

Sample of Flax Seed.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C.:

Half bushel Flax Seed, grown by Celestin Bergeoin.

LYMANS, CLARE & Co., Montreal, L. C.:

Sample of Flax Seed.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Beauharnois, L. C.:

Half bushel Timothy Grass Seed, grown by Charles Tait.

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C.:

1 variety Timothy Grass Seed.

W. EVANS, Montreal, L. C.:

Half bushel Timothy Grass Seed.

LYMANS, CLARE & Co., Montreal, L. C.:

Sample of Timothy Grass Seed.

W. BOA, St. Laurent, Island of Montreal, L. C.:

Bundle of Potato Oat Straw.

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, Toronto, U. C.:

4 samples of Flax Straw, produce per acre:

20 to 25 bushels of Clean Seeds,

400 to 500 lbs. of Scutched Flax.

Sample of Flax Straw.

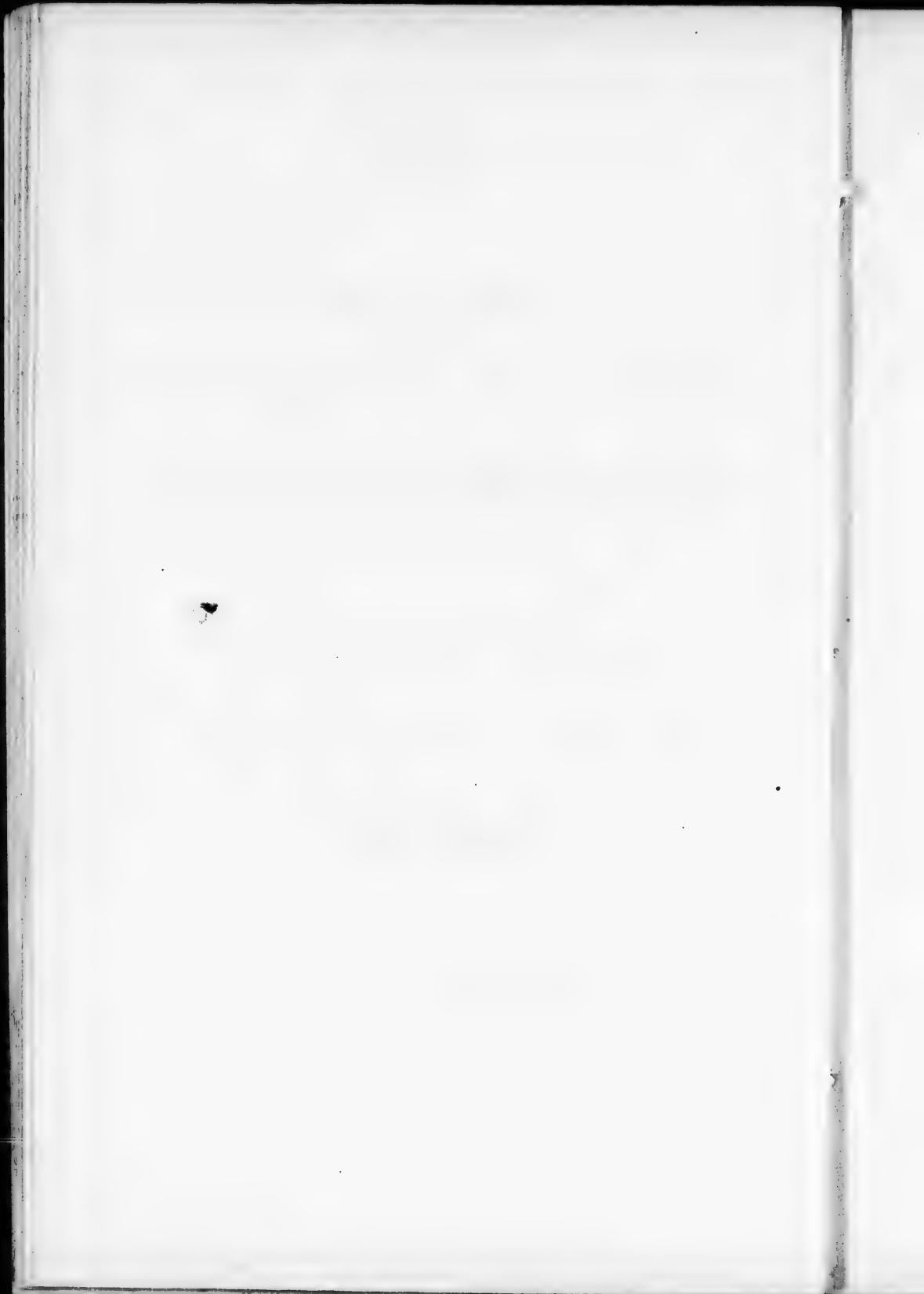
* NOTE.—A Canadian French Arpent is equal to 38,801 square yards. A Canadian French Minot is 1.11 of a Bushel.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
COLLECTION OF WOODS AND OTHER PRODUCTS
OF THE
WOODS AND FORESTS
OF
CANADA.

COLLECTED AND PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION OF

DR. J. C. TACHÉ, OF QUEBEC, *Commissioner*.

J. B. HURLBERT, LL.D., OF HAMILTON, *Commissioner*.



COLLECTION
OF THE
PRODUCTS OF THE WATERS AND FORESTS
OF
LOWER CANADA

COLLECTED AND ORDERED FOR THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF LONDON, YEAR 1862.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY M. LONGMOORE & CO., MONTREAL GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.
1862.

COMMISSIONERS
CHARGED WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE CANADIAN EXHIBITION.

SIR W. E. LOGAN, F. R. S.
(Director of the Geological Survey) **PRESIDENT.**

- HON. L. V. SICOTTE, M. P. P., ST. HYACINTHE, (President of the Board of Agriculture, C. E.)
- COL. THOMSON, TORONTO, (President of the Board of Agriculture, C. W.)
- J. BEATTY, JUNIOR, M. D., COBOURG, (President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, C. W.)
- J. C. TACHÉ, QUEBEC.
- B. CHAMBERLIN, B. C. L., MONTREAL, (Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, C. E.)
- J. B. HURLBURT, LL.D., HAMILTON.

SHARE OF LABOR.

The Commission, at a meeting held at the beginning of last December, divided the labor as follows among its members:

- SIR WILLIAM LOGAN—To collect the mineral productions of Canada.
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| HON. L. V. SICOTTE— | " | agricultural products of Lower Canada. |
| COL. THOMSON— | " | " of Upper Canada. |
| DR. BEATTY— | " | manufactured articles of Upper Canada. |
| MR. CHAMBERLIN— | " | " of Lower Canada. |
| MR. TACHÉ— | " | productions of the waters and forests of Lower Canada. |
| DR. HURLBURT— | " | productions of the waters and forests of Upper Canada. |

rd of
anu-
and
led

COLLECTION
OF THE
PRODUCTS OF THE WATERS AND FORESTS
OF
LOWER CANADA.

REPORT OF MR. TACHÉ.

As soon as I was directed, by the Canadian Commission, to prepare the collection of the productions of the waters and forests of Lower Canada, I studied the best plan of rendering this collection as complete as possible.

I say as complete as possible; because it is easy to understand that in the winter months, and in the short space of time which occurs between the months of December and February, it is a matter of impossibility to make such a collection complete. Nevertheless, thanks to the intelligent activity of the fellow-laborers that I associated myself with in this work, I am certain that this collection will be, when taken as a whole, the most ample one yet exhibited. (The whole of this has reference but to natural productions, the only ones which the Canadian Government wished to take under its own superintendence.)

I have divided this collection into six heads, viz. :—

- 1°. Specimens of trees and forest shrubs, with specimens of branches, leaves and flowers, prepared for study.
- 2°. Specimens of commercial woods, in the usual market form.

- 3°. Specimens of the natural productions of the waters and forests employed in the arts and in pharmacy.
- 4°. Specimens of the most useful species of fish in a preserved state.
- 5°. Specimens of productions derived from cetacea and fish.
- 6°. Specimens of the principal furs of the wild animals of Lower Canada.

The exhibition of the woods for study is composed of specimens collected at different points of Lower Canada, as follows :

- 1°. Collection made at St. Joachim, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, the geographic centre of Lower Canada, latitude 47°, about 130 leagues from the sea.

This collection, which serves as a basis to all the exhibition of the trees and shrubs of Lower Canada, is composed of 66 specimens of woods, to which are added specimens of branches, leaves and flowers. For this first collection we are indebted to the Abbé Provancher, curé of St. Joachim, who has been kind enough to place at my service his botanical knowledge, his labor and his herbarium.

- 2°. Collection of 54 specimens of wood obtained in the County of St. John, lat. 45°, the southern extremity of Lower Canada, about 200 leagues from the sea, by Mr. F. X. Prieur.
- 3°. Collection of 31 specimens of wood obtained at Rimouski, lat. 48°, about 80 leagues from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and on the banks of the salt waters of the lower part of the river, by Mr. J. B. Lepage.
- 4°. Collection of 48 specimens of woods obtained in the County of St. Maurice, canton of Chauouingan, latitude 46° 30', about 170 leagues from the sea, by Dr. Dubord.
- 5°. Collection of 41 specimens of woods, obtained in the County of Ottawa, on the Gatineau river, lat. 45° 30', about 220 leagues from the sea, by Mr. L. M. Coutlée.
- 6°. Collection of 35 specimens of woods, obtained in the County of Chicoutimi, lat. 48° 30', about 100 leagues from the sea, by Mr. D. Price.

The whole of this collection comprises, in all, seventy-four distinct species and varieties, which are nearly all to be met with, more or less abundantly, over the whole surface of Lower Canada, with the exception of the extreme North. The peculiarities of the Canadian forests have submitted to, and still do submit to, geographical progressive changes very interesting to study. We may remark how whole localities have seen the nature of their forest trees completely change ; it is thus that in reading the ancient annals of the country we meet with perfectly circumstantial descriptions, which no longer answer to the woodland peculiarities of the same places. Among the causes of these changes are to be reckoned fires in the woods, accidents in water courses, and, in level places of comparatively little extent, inundations caused by the labors of the beaver tribes. I think that the whole number of species and varieties of trees and shrubs in Lower Canada amounts to about

eighty ; there will, therefore, be wanting from seven to ten species and varieties to make that collection complete.

I have had all these specimens prepared so as to show the wood covered with its bark, and in longitudinal, transverse, and oblique sections. I have had prepared, with particular care, 74 specimens, which may serve as a "point de départ" for comparative studies. I have thought it best to preserve these specimens whole, to divide them into two longitudinal sections, by a simple saw-cut through the centre, re-uniting the two semi-cylinders by little brass hinges.

The specimens of the same species and variety bear the same number in order, and the collection of each exhibitor is distinguished by the color of the little paper marked with the number as thereon in the following catalogue.

I do not warrant perfect absence of error in this classification of the species and varieties of the woods of our vast Canadian forests. Botanical studies are, in our young country, in their infancy, but there is reason to hope that, in a few years, they will have made great strides. Let me in this respect be allowed to mention the labors of the Abbé Brunet, Professor of Botany in Laval University, now travelling in Europe for the prosecution and development of this peculiar study, and those of the Abbé Provancher, (one of the exhibitors of this collection,) who has now in the press a work on Canadian Flora, which will be the most considerable work of Natural Science in Canada which has been seen.

The collection of commercial woods is from two exhibitors,—Messrs. Duncan, Patton & Co., exhibiting a full collection of Canadian market timber, and Mr. G. Gingras, of Quebec, exhibiting some choice specimens of sawn wood.

The beautiful exhibited collection of Messrs. Duncan, Patton & Co. has been arranged under the care of Mr. W. Quinn, Superintendent of Wood Inspectors of the port of Quebec, and by Mr. F. E. Verrault, Inspector of Wood at Point Levi.

Messrs. Turgeon and Ouellet, of Quebec, are exhibitors of preserved fish. Mr. C. H. Têtu, of River Ouelle, is an exhibitor of skins and oils of the cetacea and fish of the lower part of the river. Mr. Olivier Giroux, Druggist at Quebec, exhibits vegetable and animal productions in use in the arts and pharmacy. Mr. O. Côte exhibits nineteen specimens of furs of animals of Lower Canada.

All these gentlemen have accepted with pleasure, and executed with zeal and intelligence, the share of labor which I begged them to furnish toward the accomplishment of my task. The distance, the short time, the season, and the difficulties of intercommunication have not allowed either these gentlemen or myself to do all that we should have desired. The details of objects exhibited by each will be found further on.

*Classification of Species and Varieties of Woods, forming part of the Collection
of the Products of the Waters and Forests of Lower Canada.*

TILIACEÆ.

1. LIME TREE OF BASSWOOD.—*Tilia americana*, Linnaeus.—*Tilia Canadensis*, Michaux.

ACERINEÆ.

2. SUGAR MAPLE.—*Acer saccharinum*, Linnæus.
3. BIRD'S EYE MAPLE.—*Acer saccharinum*, Linnæus.
4. SWAMP MAPLE.—*Acer rubrum*, Michaux.—*Acer glaucum*, Marshall.
5. CURLY MAPLE.—*Glaucum*.
6. STRIPED MAPLE.—*Acer striatum*, Lambert.—*Acer Canadensis*, Dubamel.
7. MOUNTAIN MAPLE.—*Acer spicatum*, Lambert.—*Acer montanum*, Aiton.
8. SOFT MAPLE.—*Acer dasycarpum*, Ehrhart.

AMPELIDEÆ.

9. WINTER GRAPE VINE.—*Vitis Riparia*, Michaux.—*odoratissima*, Don.

ZANTHOXILEÆ.

10. PRICKLY ASH.—*Zanthoxylum fraxineum* Willdenow.

ILICINEÆ.

11. CANADIAN HOLLY.—*Nemopanthes Canadensis*, de Candolle.—*Ilex Canadensis*, Michaux.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

12. SUMACH.—*Rhus typhina*, Linnæus.—*Rhus Canadense*, Miller.

AMYGDALÆÆ.

13. WILD YELLOW PLUM.—*Prunus americana*, Marshall.—*Prunus hyemalis*, Elliott.
14. CHOKE CHERRY.—*Cerasus Virginiana*, De Candolle.
15. BLACK CHERRY.—*Cerasus serotina*, De Candolle.
16. RED CHERRY.—*Cerasus Pennsylvanica*, Loisel.

RHAMNEÆ.

17. BUCK THORN.—*Rhamnus frangula*, Linnæus.

POMACEÆ.

18. MOUNTAIN ASH.—*Sorbus Americana*, Pursh.—*Pyrus Americana*, De Candolle.
19. SHAD BERRY, OR JUNE BERRY.—*Amelanchier Canadensis*, Torrey.—*Pyrus botryapium*, Linnæus.—*Aronia botryapium*, Pers.
20. RED THORN.—*Crataegus coccinea*, Linnæus.—*Glandulosa*, Wild.
21. WHITE THORN (Dotted or Apple Thorn).—*Crataegus punctata*, Jacquin.—*Crataegus latifolia*, De Candolle.
22. BLACK THORN.—*Crataegus tomentosa*, Linnæus.—*Crataegus pyrifolia*, De Candolle.
23. COCKSPUR THORN (White Thorn).—*Crataegus crus galli*, Linnæus.

CORNACEÆ.

24. ROUND-LEAVED CORNEL, OR DOGWOOD.—*Cornus circinata*, Linn.
25. ALTERNATE-LEAVED CORNEL, OR DOGWOOD.—*Cornus alternifolia*, Linn.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

26. MOUNTAIN ELDER.—*Sambucus pubens*, Linn.
27. HIGH CRANBERRY.—*Viburnum opulus*, Linn.
28. SWEET CRANBERRY.—*Viburnum lentago*, Linn.

OLEACEÆ.

29. WHITE ASH.—*Fraxinus Americana*, Linn.
30. RED ASH, OR ROCK ASH.—*Fraxinus pubescens*, Walter.
31. WATER ASH, OR BLACK ASH.—*Fraxinus sambucifolia*, Lambert.

ULMACEÆ.

32. WHITE ELM.—*Ulmus Americana*, Linn.
33. RED ELM OR SLIPPERY ELM.—*Ulmus fulva*, Linn.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

34. BUTTERNUT.—*Juglans cinerea*, Linn.—*Juglans cathartica*, Michaux.
35. HICKORY (Bitternut).—*Carya amara*, Nuttall.—*Juglans amara*, Michaux.
36. HICKORY (Shell Bark) SWEET NUT.—*Carya tomentosa*, Michaux.

CUPULIFERÆ.

37. WHITE OAK.—*Quercus alba*, Linn.—*Quercus bicolor*, Wild.
38. IRON OAK (Post Oak).—*Quercus stellata*, Wild.
39. RED OAK.—*Quercus rubra*, Linn.
40. BEECH.—*Fagus sylvestris*, Michaux.—*Fagus ferruginea*, Aiton.
41. IRON WOOD.—*Ostrya Virginica*, Linn.
42. HAZEL.—*Corylus Americana*, Michaux.
43. HORNBEAM.—*Carpinus Americana*, Michaux.

BETULACEÆ.

44. RED BIRCH.—*Betula lenta*, Linn.
45. WHITE BIRCH.—*Betula excelsa*, Aiton.
46. BLACK BIRCH.—*Betula nigra*, Linn, Aiton.
47. CANOE BIRCH.—*Betula papyracea*, Michaux.
48. POPLAR-LEAVED BIRCH.—*Betula populifolia*, Aiton.
49. RED ALDER.—*Alnus rubra*, Marshall.
50. GREEN ALDER.—*Alnus viridis*, De Candolle.—*Alnus crispa*, Michaux.—
Alnus undulata, Willd.

SALICEÆ.

51. BICOLORED WILLOW.—*Salix discolor*, Miller.
52. GREY WILLOW.—*Salix grisea*, Willd.
53. SLIPPERY WILLOW.—*Salix lucida*, Muhlenberg.

54. BLACK WILLOW.—*Salix nigra*, Marshall.—*Salix ambigua*, Pursh.
55. HEART-LEAVED WILLOW.—*Salix cordata*, Muhl.
56. AMERICAN ASPEN.—*Populus tremuloides*, Mich.
57. LARGE-TOOTHED ASPEN.—*Populus grandidentata*, Mich.
58. COTTON TREE, OR RIVER POPLAR.—*Populus Canadensis*, Mich.—*Populus monilifera*, Ait.
59. BALSAM POPLAR.—*Populus balsamifera*, Linn.

CONIFERÆ.

60. WHITE PINE.—*Pinus strobus*, Linn.
61. YELLOW PINE.—*Pinus mitis*, Mich.
62. RED PINE.—*Pinus resinosa*, Aiton.
63. SCRUB PINE.—*Pinus rupestris*, Michaux.
64. CANADA BALSAM, OR BALSAM FIR.—*Abies balsamea*, Marshall.
65. DOUBLE BALSAM FIR.—*Abies Fraseri*, Lind.
66. HEMLOCK.—*Abies Canadensis*, Mich.
67. BLACK SPRUCE.—*Abies nigra*, Mich.
68. BLACK SPRUCE (variety).—*Abies nigra*, Poirét.
69. WHITE SPRUCE.—*Abies alba*, Mich.
70. TAMARACK, OR AMERICAN LARCH.—*Larix Americana*, Mich.
71. WHITE CEDAR.—*Thuja occidentalis*, Linn.
72. RED CEDAR.—*Juniperus virginiana*, Linn.

DAPHNACEÆ.

73. LEATHER WOOD.—*Dirca palustris*, Linn.

CELESTRINEÆ.

74. CLIMBING STAFF TREE.—*Celestris scandens*, Linn.

The numbers of the preceding list refer to all the specimens of woods collected for study as well as the specimens of branches, leaves and flowers. The color of the paper, as I have already said, indicates the exhibitor of the specimen and the spot whence it was obtained.

In comparing the woods of the commercial portion of this collection, which bear other numbers cut in the wood (see catalogue) it will be seen which are the kinds commonly worked and used in the arts.

The exhibition of London of 1851, that of Paris of 1855 especially, and the recent journey to Europe of Mr. William Quinn, Superintendent of Wood Inspectors of the port of Quebec, sent by the Forest department of the office of the "Domaine Public," have given so much information to European commerce, as to the value of Canadian woods, that it would be useless to add anything to the preceding notes.

J. C. TACHÉ.

Quebec, March 5th, 1862.

Popu-

CATALOGUE
OF THE
COLLECTION OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE WOODS AND FORESTS
OF
LOWER CANADA.

WOOD FOR STUDY.

A THE ABBÉ PROVANCHER, Curé of the Parish of St. Joachim, exhibits the following specimens of woods, with branches, leaves and flowers. (The numbers of this exhibitor's articles are printed on white paper.)

SPECIMENS OF WOODS.—1, Basswood. 2, Sugar Maple. 4, Swamp Maple. 6, Striped Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 9, Winter Grape Vine. 11, Canadian Holly. 12, Sumack. 13, Wild Yellow Plum. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 16, Red Cherry. 18, Mountain Ash. 19, Shad Berry. 20, Red Thorn. 21, Dotted Thorn. 22, Black Thorn. 23, Cockspur Thorn. 24, Dogwood. 25, Alternate-leaved Cornel. 26, Mountain Elder. 27, High Cranberry. 28, Sweet Cranberry. 29, White Ash. 30, Red Ash. 31, Black Ash. 32, White Elm. 33, Red Elm. 34, Butternut. 35, Hickory. 36, Shell-bark Hickory. 37, White Oak. 38, Post oak. 39, Red Oak. 40, Beech. 41, Iron Wood. 43, Hornbeam. 44, Red Birch. 45, White Birch. 46, Black Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 48, Poplar-leaved Birch. 49, Red Alder. 50, Green Alder. 51, Bicolored Willow. 52, Grey Willow. 53, Shining Willow. 54, Black Willow. 55, Heart-leaved Willow. 56, American Aspen. 57, Large-toothed Aspen. 58, Cotton Tree. 59, Balsam Poplar. 60, White Pine. 61, Yellow Pine. 62, Red Pine. 63, Scrub Pine. 64, Canada Balsam. 65, Double Balsam Fir. 66, Hemlock. 67, Black Spruce. 68, Black Spruce. 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar. 73, Leather Wood.

SPECIMENS OF BRANCHES.—This portion of the exhibition by the Abbé Provancher comprises the same species and varieties as above mentioned. These specimens of twigs, flowers, &c., have been arranged in frames. and are ticketed with the same number as those above mentioned.

SPECIMENS OF LEAVES AND FLOWERS of the following species and varieties :

1, Basswood. 2, Maple. 4, Swamp Maple. 6, Striped Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 9, Winter Grape Vine. 11, Canadian Holly. 12, Sumach. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 16, Red Cherry. 18, Mountain Ash. 19, Shad Berry. 20, Red Thorn. 21, Dotted Thorn. 22, Black Thorn. 24, Dogwood. 27, High Cranberry. 31, Black Ash. 32, White Elm. 36, Shell-bark Hickory. 37, White Oak. 38, Post Oak. 39, Red Oak. 40, Beech. 41, Iron Wood. 42, Hazel. 43, Hornbeam. 44, Red Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 49, Red Alder. 50, Green Alder. 51, Bicolored Willow. 53, Shining Willow. 54, Black Willow. 55, Heart-leaved Willow. 56, Aspen. 57, Large-toothed Aspen. 58, Cotton Tree. 59, Balsam Poplar. 60, White Pine. 62, Red Pine. 63, Scrub Pine. 64, Balsam Fir. 66, Hemlock. 67, Black Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar. 73, Leather wood.

B Mr. F. X. PRIEUR, of St. Vincent de Paul, exhibits the following specimens of woods. (The numbers of this exhibitor's articles are printed on green paper).

1, Basswood. 2, Maple. 3, Bird's-eye Maple. 4, Swamp Maple. 5, Curly Maple. 6, Striped Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 8, Soft Maple. 10, Prickly Ash. 11, Canadian Holly. 12, Sumach. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 16, Red Cherry. 18, Mountain Ash. 22, Black Thorn. 23, White Thorn. 27, High Cranberry. 28, Sweet Cranberry. 29, White Ash. 30, Rock Ash. 31, Black Ash. 32, White Elm (two specimens). 33, Slippery Elm. 34, Butternut. 35, Hickory. 39, Red Oak (two specimens). 40, Beech (two specimens). 41, Iron Wood (two specimens). 42, Hazel (two specimens). 43, Hornbeam. 44, Red Birch. 45, White Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 50, Red Alder. 51, Green Alder. 52, Willow. 53, Grey Willow. 56, Aspen. 58, Cotton Wood. 60, White Pine. 64, Balsam Fir. 66, Hemlock. 67, Black Spruce. 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar (two specimens, male and female). 73, Leather Wood. 74, Climbing Staff Tree.

C Mr. J. B. LEPAGE, of Rimouski, exhibits the following specimens of woods. (The numbers of the specimens of this exhibitor are printed on yellow paper).

2, Maple. 6, Striped Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 8, Soft Maple. 11, Canada Holly. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 17, Black Thorn. 18, Mountain Ash. 19, Shad Berry. 37, High Cranberry. 29, White Ash. 33, Slippery Elm. 42, Hazel. 44, Red Birch. 45,

White Birch. 46, Black Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 49, Red Alder. 53. Willow. 56, Aspen. 57, Large-toothed Aspen. 60 White Pine. 61, Yellow Pine. 62, Red Pine. 63, Scrub Pine. 64, Balsam Fir. 68, Black Spruce (two specimens). 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar.

D DR. DUBORD, of Three Rivers, exhibits the following specimens of woods. (The numbers of this exhibitor are printed on pale rose colored paper.)

1, Basswood. 2, Maple. 4, Swamp Maple (two specimens). 6, Striped Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 9, Winter Vine. 11, Canadian Holly. 14, Choke Cherry. 16, Red Cherry. 28, Sweet Cranberry (two specimens). 29, White Ash. 30, Red Ash. 31, Black Ash (three specimens). 32, White Elm. 34, Butternut. 35, Hickory (two specimens). 37, White Oak. 39, Red Oak. 40, Beech. 41, Iron Wood (two specimens). 43, Hornbeam (two Specimens). 44, Red Birch. 45, White Birch. 46, Black Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 49, Red Alder (two specimens). 50, Green Alder (two specimens). 51, Willow. 53, Shining Willow. 56, Aspen. 60, White Pine. 62, Red Pine. 63, Scrub Pine. 64, Balsam Fir. 66, Hemlock. 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar. 73, Leather Wood.

E MR. COUTLÉE, County of Ottawa, exhibits the following specimens of woods. (The numbers are printed on blue paper).

1, Basswood. 2, Maple. 5, Curly Maple. 6, Striped Maple. 8, Soft Maple. 12, Sumach. 13, Wild Plum. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 18, Mountain Ash. 24, Dogwood. 29, White Ash. 30, Rock Ash. 31, Black Ash (two specimens). 32, White Elm. 33, Slippery Elm (two specimens). 34, Butternut. 35, Hickory. 36, Shell-bark Hickory. 37, White Oak. 39, Red Oak. 40, Beech. 41, Iron Wood. 43, Hornbeam. 44, Red Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 49, Red Alder. 53, Shining Willow. 56, Aspen. 57, Large-toothed Aspen. 59, Balsam Poplar. 60, White Pine. 62, Red Pine. 64, Canada Balsam. 66, Hemlock. 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 71, White Cedar. 72, Red Cedar.

F MR. DAVID PRICE, of Chicoutimi, Saguenay, exhibits the following specimens of woods. (The numbers of the specimens of this exhibitor are printed on red paper.)

2, Maple. 4, Swamp Maple. 7, Mountain Maple. 11, Canada Holly. 14, Choke Cherry. 15, Black Cherry. 17, Buck Thorn. 18, Mountain Ash. 19, June Berry. 20, Red Thorn. 22, Black Thorn. 26, Mountain Elder. 27, High Cranberry. 29, White Ash. 31, Black Ash. 33, Slippery Elm. 42, Hazel. 44, Red Birch (two specimens). 46, Black Birch. 47, Canoe Birch. 49, Red Alder. 53, Shining Willow. 54, Black Willow. 55, Heart-leaved Willow. 56, Aspen.

59, Balsam Poplar. 64, Balsam Fir. 65, Double Balsam Fir. 68, Black Spruce. 69, White Spruce. 70, Tamarack. 72, White Cedar (two specimens).*

WOODS OF COMMERCE.

G MESSRS. DUNCAN PATTON & COMPANY, of Quebec, Timber Merchants, exhibit Specimens of the following woods:

Bass Wood or Lime Tree (*Tilia Americana*), Linn. White Wood (*Liriodendron tulupifera*), Linn. Sugar Maple (*Acer Saccharinum*), Linn. Soft Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), Ehrhart. Red Cherry (*Cerasus Persylvanica*), Loisel. White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), Linn. Red or Slippey Elm (*Ulmus fulva*), Michaux. Rock Elm (*Ulmus Racemosa*), Thomas. Butter Nut (*Juglans Cinerea*), Linn. Hickory (*Carya amara*), Nuttal. Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Linn. White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Linn. Beech (*Fagus sylvestris*), Michaux. Red Birch (*Betula lenta*), Linn. Button Wood (*Platanus occidentalis*), Linn. White Pine [two specimens] (*Pinus Strobus*), Linn. Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*), Aiton. Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*), Marshall. Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*), Michaux. White Spruce (*Abies Alba*), Michaux. Tamarack or American Larch (*Larix Americana*), Michaux. White Cedar (*Thuya occidentalis*), Linn.

All these specimens form the collection of *Canadian Export Timber*. They have been collected in the Quebec market; they are of an uniform length of six feet, by the whole scantling of the pieces from which they were taken, so giving an idea of the large sizes of our Timber of Commerce. To these pieces of squared Timber are added some Planks of Pine and Spruce and some Staves, making twenty more articles. With regard to their origin, these specimens belong to the different portions of Upper and Lower Canada. The valley of the Ottawa is the spot which furnishes the largest quantity of our Timber of Exportation. The White Wood, the Black Walnut and the Button Wood are but rarely found in Lower Canada, though very abundant in the southern portion of Upper Canada.*

H MR. GEORGE GINGRAS, of Quebec, exhibits the following specimens of Sawn Woods in large dimensions:

Bass Wood. White Ash. Elm. Butternut. Hickory. Red Oak. Red Birch. White Pine. Yellow Pine.

* From the absence of one or several species or varieties of trees from each of the separate collections of the different exhibitors, it must not be imagined that these species or varieties are absent in the locality in which such collection was made, but rather as a general rule that they are not abundant there. There is, however, one exception to this rule. The Pine is abundant in the Saguenay district, although there are no specimens of it in the collection of Mr. Price. This happens from the fact of pieces of small dimension not being procurable on the spot where operations were carried on.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

I Mr. OLIVIER GIROUX, Druggist of Quebec, exhibits the following productions:—

1. Canada Balsam, gum of the Balsam Fir (No. 64 of the woods for study).
2. Spruce Oil extracted from the Black Spruce (No. 67 of the woods for study).
3. Extract of Spruce for the manufacture of Spruce Beer (No. 67).
4. False Sarsaparilla, or Canadian Sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*, Linn.)
5. Gold Thread, or Savoyanne, *Coptis trifolia*, Salisbury.
6. Wild Endive, *Cichorium intybus*, Linn.
7. Canadian Dragon's Blood, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, Linn.
8. Wild Anise Root, *Anychia Canadensis*, Elliot.
9. Ginseng, *Panax quinquefolium*, Linn.
10. Winter Green, *Pyrola umbellata*, Linn.
11. Capillaire, *Adiantum pedatum*, Linn.
12. Castoreum in its natural state.
13. Cod Liver Oil.

PRESERVED FISH.

J MESSRS. TURGEON AND OUELLET, Merchants of Quebec, exhibit the following species and varieties of fish:

1. Smoked Salmon.
2. Salted Salmon.
3. Smoked Herring.
4. Salted Labrador Herring.
5. Salted Herring from the Bay of Chaleurs.
6. Salted Rimouski Herring.
7. Salted Cod.
8. Salted Eel.
9. Salted Sardine.

SUBSTANCES OBTAINED FROM CETACEA AND FISH.

K Mr. C. H. TÊTU, of River Ouelle, County of Kamouraska, exhibits the following products:

1. Two sides of undressed skins of White Porpoise.
2. Two skins of Seal in their natural state.
3. Oil of White Porpoise.
4. Oil of Shark.
5. Cod Liver Oil.

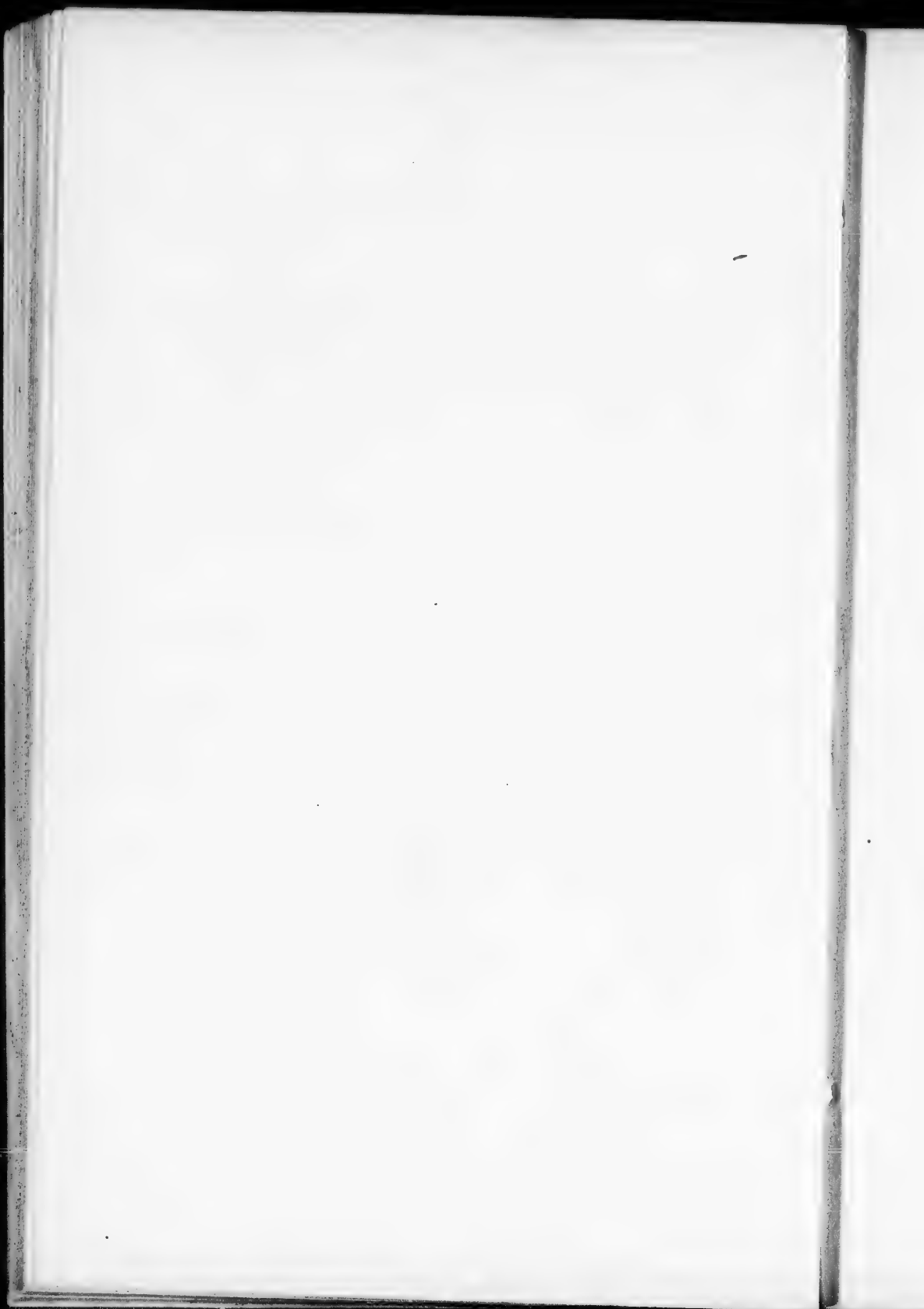
FURS.

L MR. OLIVIER COTÉ, of Quebec, exhibits the following specimens of furs:—

1. Skin of Moose Deer, (undressed).
2. Skin of Bear.
3. Skin of Red Fox.
4. Skin of Black Martin.
5. Skin of Red Martin.
6. Skin of Beaver.
7. Skin of Pecan.
8. Skin of Raccoon.
9. Skin of Mink.
10. Skin of Otter.
11. Skin of Canadian Lynx.
12. Skin of Skunk.
13. Six Skins of Musk Rats.
14. Skin of Marmot.



furs:—



UPPER CANADA COLLECTION.

WOODS, &c.

The Samples of Wood have been collected from the extreme Eastern and Western, and Central parts of Upper Canada, for the purpose of shewing the extent of country over which the most valuable timbers grow.

1. The most important collection is in the form of Planks, twelve feet long and four inches thick, with the bark on both edges. Of these (sixty in number), there are superb samples of White Oak, four feet wide; White Wood, Black Cherry, Black Walnut, Button-wood, White Ash, Sugar Maple and Soft Maple, from three to four feet wide; one plank of Pine, from the Township of Bayham, twelve feet long (and it could have been cut fifty feet long) and fifty inches wide, without a knot, sawn from a tree 22 feet in circumference and 120 feet to the first limb; the first four logs, twelve feet long, making 8,000 feet of lumber after being squared.

2. The second class of Woods are sections of the trunks of the chief of the valuable timbers, with the bark on, taken from the three divisions of the Province above named. Of these there are thirty-four.

3. The third are neatly planed and polished specimens of all our chief Woods—one side varnished, the other plain—veneers of the plain wood, of crotches, of roots, &c., of the most choice varieties. Of these there are two collections, each of 73 specimens, with some smaller ones; in all about 250.

4. The fourth class consists of the sections of the trunks (from three to six inches in diameter), one foot long, with the bark on, so cut as to shew the grain of the wood and the polish it will take, accompanied with twigs, leaves and flowers of the trees. In this class are five valuable collections, from the most distant parts of Upper Canada, of some 90 distinct kinds of Native Woods and Shrubs. Of these there are 203 pieces.

The Common and Scientific Names of all the Woods are given, with the size and height of the trees, the specific gravity of the wood, its weight compared with Shell-bark Hickory (which, being the heaviest of all our woods, is taken as the standard), its uses, prices at the Lake Ports and at Quebec, &c.

5. The fifth class contains samples of Tool-handles, Shafts and Poles of Carriages, Spokes, Naves, &c., showing the common purposes for which the Woods are best adapted and most used.

From a Pamphlet issued from the Bureau of Agriculture, at Quebec, we learn that Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of Timber in the rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure, of sawn timber. The revenue derived by the Province, during 1860, for timber cut in the forests, amounted to about \$500,000. Of the sixty or seventy varieties of woods in our forests, there are usually only five or six kinds which go to make up these exports so vast in quantity; the remaining fifty or sixty timber trees are left to perish or are burned as a nuisance, to get them out of the way. By showing, in the markets of the world, that we have these valuable woods, and can furnish them at such unprecedentedly low prices, we shall secure additional purchasers. The collections here named, were made chiefly in reference to this point, and are, in their nature and in their intrinsic value, it is believed, well adapted for that purpose.

In extent, in the variety and value of its woods, the great forests of deciduous trees of North America surpass all others; and the most remarkable of this great mixed forest is that growing in the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Western coasts of both continents, in high latitudes, furnish only or chiefly the Coniferæ. The high summer temperatures and abundant summer rains, are, unquestionably, those conditions of climate necessary to produce these peculiar forest trees. The Western coasts of both continents, in high latitudes, have the necessary moisture, but not the high summer temperature; the Western prairies, East of the Mississippi, and the vast deserts West of it, have the summer heat but not the moisture; hence the absence of all trees in the one region, and of the deciduous trees in the other.

If the people of this country had a more correct appreciation of the riches which they possess in these mighty forests, they would not surely so unnecessarily destroy them.

To those gentlemen whose names appear as contributors of the woods especially I am under the greatest obligations, and the country is indebted to them for the part they have taken in making this collection so complete.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIEF FOREST TREES OF UPPER CANADA.

1. WHITE PINE, *pinus strobus*.

Grows in all parts of Canada in extensive groves, or scattered amongst the deciduous forests. Average height, 140 to 160 feet; average diameter, 3 and 4 feet; but common at 5 and 6 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, especially near the shores of Lake Erie. Trees of 22 feet in circumference and 220 feet in height and 120 to first limb, are sometimes found. The trunk is perfectly straight. The

wood is soft grained, easily wrought, and durable; used in immense quantities in architecture. The large trunks are particularly sought for masts of ships. Largely exported to England, where it is called "Weymouth Pine." Specific gravity, 0.46; weight of cubic foot, 29 lbs.

2. RED PINE, *Pinus resinosa*.

Found in dry soils and in the cooler latitudes of Canada, and attains the height of 80 feet, with a trunk 2 feet in diameter, very straight and uniform. It affords a fine grained, resinous timber, of much strength and durability, and highly valued in architecture. Specific gravity, 0.66; weight of cubic foot, 40 lbs.

3. YELLOW PINE. *P. mitis*.

Grows in dry and sandy soils, common in all parts of the country; attains the height of 60 feet; wood close, fine grained, durable and moderately resinous, and much used for ship building and all kinds of architecture. Specific gravity, 0.52; weight of cubic foot, 30 lbs.

4. WHITE OAK, *Quercus alba*.

Widely distributed throughout Canada in all rich soils. Average height, 130 feet; height to first limb, 70 feet; diameter, 30 inches, and quite common, 60 inches in diameter, and found 84 inches in diameter in the western parts of Upper Canada. Of the twenty varieties of Oaks in North America, the White is the most valuable. The wood is of great strength and durability, and extensively used in ship-building, for staves of casks, spokes and naves of waggon wheels, railway ties, &c.; bark useful in tanning and in medicine. The timber is largely exported to England and the West Indies, and can be furnished in the remotest parts of Upper Canada at £40 sterling per 1000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec about £11 sterling per 1000 cubic feet. Specific gravity, 0.84; weight of cubic foot, fully seasoned, 50 lbs. Potash obtained from outer wood 13.41, and from heart wood 9.68, per cent.; value for heating purposes, 81 (shell-bark hickory being 100).

5. BLACK OAK, *Quercus tinctoria*.

One of the largest trees of our forest, 100 to 130 feet in height, and 4, 5 and 6 feet in diameter. Not so common or so valuable as White Oak. The bark used in tanning, and for obtaining *quercitron*, used in dyeing.

6. RED OAK, *Quercus rubra*.

Grows extensively throughout Canada, is a lofty wide spreading tree, of an average height of 130 feet, and of 70 feet to the first limb, and common at 30 inches in diameter. Makes best casks for oils and molasses. Too little sought after, because of the great abundance and greater value of White Oak. Can be furnished in the remote parts of Western Canada at £35 sterling per 1000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec about £10 sterling; specific gravity, 0.675; weight of cubic foot 40 lbs; value for heating purposes, 69; outside wood yields 20.5 per cent. and the inside 14.79 per cent. of potash.

7. SWAMP OAK, *Q. prinus*, var. *discolor*.

A beautiful tree, widely diffused, attaining the height of 70 to 90 feet. Grows in swampy alluvial grounds; timber preferred to that of the Red Oak, resembling more the White Oak, and called also *Swamp White Oak*. The specific name *discolor* or *bicolor* is derived from its rich and luxuriant foliage. Specific gravity, 0.675; weight of cubic foot, 40 lbs; value for heating purposes, 68.

8. CHESNUT, *Castanea vesca*.

Grows only in the Western parts of Upper Canada, and on rocky or hilly lands; a large tree, 80 to 100 feet in height and 36 inches in diameter. The timber is coarse grained, strong, elastic, light and very durable; posts of Chesnut have been known to stand in the ground for forty years. The young wood is very elastic, and is used for rings of ship masts, hoops for tubs, &c. Chesnut is distinguishable from Oak in having no large transverse septa—though in every other respect the two woods are remarkably similar in texture and color. The nuts are much esteemed, and sweeter than those of the European variety (*the Spanish Chesnuts*.) Outside wood contains 4.56 per cent. of potash; inside 2.73 per cent; specific gravity, 0.5; weight of cubic foot, 32 lbs; value for heating purposes, 52.

9. BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra*.

Grows abundantly on the rich soils of the Western and South-western parts of Upper Canada, of an average height of 120 feet, 70 feet to the first limbs, and 36 inches in diameter. Sections of the wood, six feet in diameter, are not uncommon. The wood is compact, strong and tough, of a deep violet color surrounded by a white alburnum. It is used extensively for building, for furniture, and in the form of veneers. It can be furnished along the line of the Great Western Railway, or at the lake ports, for £60 sterling per 1000 cubic feet; freight thence to Quebec, about £11 per 1000 cubic feet. Specific gravity, 0.5; weight of cubic foot, 30 lbs., well seasoned; value for heating purposes, 65.

10. BUTTERNUT, *Juglans cinerea*.

A large forest tree of an average height of 100 feet, 65 feet to the first limb, and 24 to 30 inches in diameter, found over extensive areas in Canada, on elevated river banks and on cold, uneven, rocky soils. The wood is of a reddish hue, lighter than the Black Walnut, shrinks but little, and is used in panneling, in ornamental work and for furniture. The bark is used in dyeing, and from it is extracted an excellent cathartic. Specific gravity, 0.426; weight of cubic foot, 26 lbs.; outside wood contains 4.42 per cent. potash; inside, 1.42 per cent.

11. SHELL-BARK HICKORY, *Carya alba*.

A tall and slender forest tree, of an average height of 110 feet, 50 feet to the first limb, and 18 inches in diameter. The fruit is covered with a very thick epicarp, separating into four parts and containing a thin shelled highly flavored kernel. The tree is covered with shaggy bark, consisting of long narrow plates loosely adhering by the middle; hence called Shell or Shaggy-Bark Hickory; it is also

called Walnut in parts of the country where the Black Walnut does not grow. It is the heaviest of all Canadian woods, strong, compact and elastic, and much used where these qualities are required, as for the handles of all kinds of tools, and spokes of carriage wheels, shafts and poles of carriages, hoops, whip stalks, hand spikes, &c. From the bark is extracted a yellow dye. Specific gravity, 0.929; weight of cubic foot, 58 lbs.; value for heating purposes, 100* (the best of all Canadian woods); inside wood contains 20 per cent. of potash; outside, 7.5 per cent.

12. SMOOTH-BARK HICKORY, *Carya glabra*.

Nearly all the remarks made in reference to the Shell-bark Hickory apply to this species, and the wood is used for the same purposes, although it is not quite so highly esteemed. The bark of the tree is smooth, and the kernel of the nut very bitter in contrast with the other or sweet nut hickory.

13 and 14. SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE AND BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, *Acer saccharinum*, AND RED OR SWAMP MAPLE, *A. rubrum*.

Found abundantly throughout Canada in all rich soils, and attains a height of 130 feet and 12 feet in circumference. From its beauty and abundance in Canada, the leaf of the maple has been adopted as the national emblem. The timber is very beautiful and is distinguished as Bird's-Eye Maple and Mottled or Curly Maple, (*Acer rubrum*), and is much used for picture frames and in furniture; the less ornamental portions of the timber are much used for house carpentry and furniture. When well seasoned it is one of the hardest kinds of wood; carriage and waggon makers prize it highly for axles and for purposes where great strength and the least deflection are required. Its value for heating purposes is unsurpassed. It is from this Maple that so much sugar is made. This and the Soft Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) are most planted for ornamental and shade trees in lawns and gardens. The wood can be furnished at Quebec at about £45 sterling per 1000 cubic feet. Potash in the outer wood, 8.77; in the inner, 4.21 per cent.; Specific gravity, 0.6; weight of cubic foot, 38 lbs.; value for heating purposes, 80, but most used for fuel and generally preferred to all other woods.

15. SOFT OR WHITE MAPLE, *Acer dasycarpum*.

This species much resembles the last, but its leaves are larger, and its winged fruit larger. It is common in all low, damp rich soils; sometimes attains a diameter of 4 feet, and a height of 80 feet. Not so abundant as the Hard Maple, nor so valuable; the wood is white and soft; the bark is used for dyeing. As an ornamental tree, it is preferred to the Hard Maple, as having a denser foliage, and being of more rapid growth.

16. WHITE ASH, *Fraxinus Americana*.

Grows abundantly throughout Canada, and attains an average height of 110 feet, and 60 feet to the first limb, and 26 to 36 inches in diameter. The timber is

* In estimating the value of the several kinds of Wood for fuel, the Shell-bark Hickory is made the standard and called 100.

much valued for its toughness and elasticity ; excellent for works exposed to sudden shocks and strains, as the frames of machines, wheel carriages, agricultural implements, the felloes of wheels, &c., handles of implements, and for numerous similar purposes. The young branches serve for hoops of ships' masts, tubs, for coarse basket work, &c. It grows rapidly, and the young or *second growth* wood is more valuable than that of the old trees. Can be furnished in almost every part of Canada for £35 sterling per 1000 cubic feet, and at Quebec for about £45. Specific gravity, 0.616 ; weight of cubic foot, 40 lbs ; value for heating purposes, 70.

17. RED ASH, *Fraxinus pubescens*.

A smaller tree than the White Ash, of much rarer occurrence, and not so valuable, but still a very valuable timber, resembling very much the White Ash, and often confounded with it. The wood is also used for the same purposes. Specific gravity, 0.7 ; weight of cubic foot, 40 lbs.

18. BLACK ASH, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*.

Found in moist woods and swamps, grows to the height of 60 to 70 feet, with a diameter of 2 feet ; the wood is tough and elastic, but much less durable than White Ash ; the young saplings are in great requisition for hoops, and mature trunks for baskets. The timber is very durable under water. Specific gravity, 0.7 ; weight of cubic foot, 40 lbs.

19. RIM ASH, *Celtis occidentalis*.

Grows to the height of 30 to 40 feet, and one foot in diameter. The trunk has a rough but unbroken bark. The wood is very tough and used for hoops of barrels.

21. ROCK ELM, *Ulmus racemosa*.

Found in most parts of Canada, and grows very large in the Western Counties, averaging 150 feet in height, and 80 to the first limb, with a diameter of 22 inches. Is abundant in the Western part of Upper Canada ; preferred to even White Ash by some carriage and waggon makers for the poles and shafts of carriages and sleighs. The wood bears the driving of bolts and nails better than any other timber, and is exceedingly durable when continuously wet ; it is, therefore, much used for the keels of vessels, water works, piles, pumps, boards for coffins, and all wet foundations requiring wood. On account of its toughness, it is selected for naves of wheels, shells for tackle blocks, and sometimes for gunwales of ships. It can be laid on board of vessels at the ports of the lakes for £40 sterling per 1000 cubic feet ; freight to Quebec about £11. Specific gravity, 0.59 ; weight of cubic foot, 36.75 lbs.

22. AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM, *Ulmus Americana*.

A majestic tree, attaining a diameter of 60 inches in some of the Western counties of Upper Canada, and of great height, with wide spreading branches ; grows in most woods and along rivers, in rich soils. The wood is tough and strong,

used for the naves of wheels, and preferred by wheelwrights to the English Elms. Can be furnished at the same prices as the Rock Elm.

23. WHITE BEECH, *Fagus sylvestris*.

Grows in almost every part of Canada, of an average height of 110 feet, height to the first limbs 50 feet, and diameter 18 inches. It is distinguished from the red beech by its size, the lighter color of the bark and wood; it is also of more difficult cleavage, of greater compactness and strength, and is much used for planes and other tools of carpenters; also for lathe-chucks, keys and cogs of machinery, shoe-last, toys, brushes, handles, &c.; in architecture, for in-door work; common bedsteads and furniture; for carved moulds, for picture frames, and large letters used in printing; it is easily worked, and may be brought to a very smooth surface. Vast quantities of it used for firewood. Specific gravity, 0.672; weight of cubic foot, 41 lbs.; outside wood contains 12 per cent., inside 4 per cent. of potash. Value for heating, 65.

24. RED BEECH, *Fagus ferruginea*.

The Red Beech is regarded by many as only a variety of the Beech, with the wood softer and of more easy cleavage than the White, with also a slight difference in foliage. The timber is not so valuable as that of the White Beech, but used for the same purposes; it is also abundant throughout Canada. The nuts of both kinds are small, two together in the four-lobed burr, oily, sweet and nutritious.

25. BLUE BEECH, *Carpinus Americana*.

Common along streams; grows 10 to 20 feet high, with ridged trunk; an exceedingly hard whitish wood; excellent for cogs of wheels and for purposes requiring extreme hardness. The trunk is also made into brooms by being peeled by a knife, and is the most durable and soft of the splint brooms. Specific gravity, 0.79; weight of cubic foot, 47 lbs.; value for heating, 65.

26. WHITE BIRCH, *Betula alba*.

Grows on the hill sides and banks of rivers; a slender and beautiful tree of from one to two feet in diameter and 50 feet high, but usually not so large. The trunk is covered with a tough cuticle, consisting of numerous laminae, the outer of which is snow-white. The wood is of a fine compact texture, tough but not durable, and is used in turning and furniture. Specific gravity, 0.5; weight of cubic foot, 32; value for heating, 48.

27. PAPER BIRCH, WHITE BIRCH, *B. papyracea*.

A large tree with fine grained wood, and a very tough, durable bark, splitting into paper-like layers. It is of the bark of this Birch that the Indians make their canoes; hence the name, Canoe Birch. The wood is very similar to the last, and used for similar purposes. There is also a dwarf mountain variety.

28. BLACK BIRCH, *Betula lenta*.

The largest of the Birches, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and 60 to 70 feet in height; found over an extensive area, but more abundant in Lower than in Upper Canada. The trunk is covered with a dark brown or reddish bark, which becomes rough in old trees, and has a very agreeable aromatic flavor. The wood is of a reddish color, strong, compact, and takes a high polish; much used in furniture, and almost as handsomely figured as Honduras Mahogany, and when colored and varnished is not easily distinguished from it. It is used also by carriage builders, and in frames of ships and parts under water; it is more prized as it becomes better known, as no wood sustains shocks and friction better than Birch. A good deal of it is exported to Europe. The bark is harder than the wood, and used by Indians and backwoodsmen for shoes, hats, tiles of roofs, canoes, &c. Specific gravity, 0.65; weight of cubic foot, 46 lbs; value for heating, 65.

29. YELLOW BIRCH, *B. excelsa*.

A lofty, beautiful slender tree, of 80 feet in height and 10 inches in diameter, with a thin yellowish cuticle: not very abundant; used for much the same purposes as the Black and White Birches, and valuable for fuel.

30. WILD BLACK CHERRY, *Cerasus serotina*.

Grows to an average height of 120 feet, with trunk of uniform size and undivided to the height of 70 feet in the forests, of an average diameter of 24 inches, not uncommonly 36 inches, and found 48 inches in diameter. Not very abundant, but found over extensive areas, not in groves, but in single trees interspersed in the forests of deciduous trees, and springs up freely and grows rapidly after the primal forests are cleared off. The timber, of a pale red brown, is compact, fine, close-grained, receives a high polish, and is extensively used in cabinet work. The bark has a strong bitter taste, and is used in medicine as a tonic. The fruit, black when mature, is pleasant to the taste. The timber can be furnished in the Western part of Canada at £60 sterling per 1000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec about £11. Specific gravity, 0.56; weight of cubic foot, 34 lbs.

31. WILD RED CHERRY, *Cerasus Pennsylvanica*.

Much smaller tree than the Black Cherry, of rapid growth, and found mostly succeeding the original forests, attains 40 to 50 feet in height and 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The flowers are white, the fruit red and very acid.

32. BASSWOOD, *Tilia Americana*.

Common forest tree throughout Canada, of an average height of 110 feet, height to first limbs 65 feet, and diameter 24 to 30 inches; often much larger. The wood is white, soft, close-grained and not liable to warp or split, much used in cabinet work and furniture, in piano fortes and musical instruments, for cutting-boards for curriers, shoemakers, &c., as it does not bias the knife in the direction of the grain; it turns cleanly, and is much used in manufacturing bowls, pails, shovels, &c. Cost, at the ports of the lakes, £37 sterling per 1000 cubic feet; freight to

Quebec, £7. Specific gravity, 0.48; weight of cubic foot, 26 lbs. Of the same genus as the Lime or Linden in England.

33. WHITE WOOD, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Grows only in the Western parts of Upper Canada, and attains a height of 130 feet, 70 feet to the first limb, and 36 inches in diameter, and not uncommon 60 inches in diameter. Very abundant in the South Western Counties of Canada, and can be furnished at £35 sterling per 1000 cubic feet, freight to Quebec £8. It is called also the Tulip Tree; and in some localities, erroneously, Yellow Poplar. The wood is extensively used as a substitute for pine for building and cabinet purposes. It is easily wrought, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish. Specific gravity, 0.5; weight of cubic foot, 30 lbs.

34. BUTTONWOOD, *Platanus occidentalis*.

Called also Plane-tree, and, improperly, Sycamore. Is very abundant in the Western and South-western parts of Canada, attaining an average height of 120 feet, 60 feet to first limbs, and 30 inches in diameter, and not uncommon at 60 inches in diameter. It yields a clean wood, softer than Beech, very difficult, almost impossible to split. Sometimes handsomely mottled, used in furniture, chiefly for bedsteads, pianofortes, and harps, for screws, presses, windlasses, wheels, blocks, &c. and immense quantities exported to Virginia for tobacco boxes. Prices and freight same as for White Wood. Specific gravity, 0.5.

35. POPLAR, *Populus monilifera*.

Called also Cotton Wood. A large forest tree occurring on the margins of lakes and rivers. The timber is soft, light, easy to work, suited for carving, common turning and works not exposed to much wear. The wooden polishing wheels of glass grinders are made of horizontal sections of the entire tree. The seeds are clothed in white cotton like down, hence the name. Specific gravity, 0.4.

36. BALSAM POPLAR, *Populus balsamifera*.

Also a large tree growing in wet low lands, wood resembling the previous. None of the Poplars are used as large timbers.

37. WHITE WILLOW, *Salix alba*.

A familiar tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 50 to 80 feet; originally from Europe. The timber is the softest and lightest of all our woods. The color is whitish, inclining to yellowish grey. It is planed into chips for hat boxes, baskets, &c. Attempts have been made to use it in the manufacture of paper; small branches are used for hoops of tubs, &c.; the larger wood for cricket bats, boxes for druggists, perfumers, &c. Specific gravity, 0.4; weight of cubic foot, 24 lbs.

38. IRON-WOOD, *Ostrya Virginica*.

A small slender tree, 40 to 50 feet in height, and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The bark remarkable for its fine, narrow, longitudinal divisions, and of a brownish

color. The wood hard, strong and heavy ; used for hand-spikes and levers, hence the name Lever Wood ; it is also called Hop Hornbeam. Found only sparsely scattered through the forests of deciduous trees. Specific gravity, 0.76 ; weight of cubic foot, 47.5 lbs. ; much prized for fuel.

39. WHITE THORN, *Cratægus punctata*.

A common shrub or small tree, 15 to 20 feet high and 6 inches in diameter, found in thickets on dry rocky lands. Thorns stout, rigid, sharp, and a little recurved, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Flowers white, fruit bright red, and some varieties white. The wood extremely hard, used by wood workers for mallets, &c. Specific gravity, 0.75 ; weight of cubic foot, 46 lbs.

40. BLACK THORN, *Cratægus tomentosa*.

A large shrub or small tree, 12 to 15 feet high, thorns 1 to 2 inches long, found in thickets and hedges. Flowers large, fragrant and white ; fruit, orange red ; wood hard, like White Thorn.

41. WILD APPLE TREE, *Pyrus coronaria*.

A small tree, 15 to 20 feet high, common in the western part of Upper Canada. Wood hard, like the thorn ; flowers large, rose colored ; fruit one inch in diameter, yellowish, hard and sour, but esteemed for preserves.

42. PEPPERIDGE, *Nyssa multiflora*.

Found only in the Western part of Upper Canada, and of an average height of 100 feet, of 60 feet to the first limb, and of 12 to 18 inches in diameter ; scarce. The bark light grey, similar to that of the White Oak, and broken into hexagons. The wood is white, fine-grained, soft, the texture consisting of interwoven fibres, rendering it very difficult to split. It is, therefore, useful for beetles, naves of wheels, and for purposes requiring the toughest timber.

43. DOGWOOD, *Cornus florida*.

Common in Upper Canada, grows 20 to 30 feet high and 8 inches in diameter. The wood is very hard and compact, and hence the name *Cornel* from the Latin *Cornu*, a horn ; used for mallets, and is well adapted for the same purposes as Box-wood. It is so remarkably free from silex, that splinters of the wood are used by watchmakers for cleaning the pivot holes of watches, and by the optician for removing the dust from small lenses. The bark is rough, extremely bitter, and used in medicine as a tonic. Specific gravity, 0.78 ; weight of cubic foot, 50 lbs.

44. WHITE CEDAR, *Thuja occidentalis*.

Found extensively over Canada on the rocky borders of streams and lakes, and in swamps. It grows to the height of 60 to 70 feet, rapidly diminishing in size, throwing out branches from base to summit. The wood is light, soft, coarse grained, and very durable ; much used in frame work of buildings and for the upper timbers of ships ; as posts for fences, gates, &c. It is one of the most durable of

Canadian woods ; much esteemed also for making split laths, known as cyprus laths. Specific gravity, 0.45 ; weight of cubic foot, 26 lbs.

45. RED CEDAR, *Juniperus Virginiana*.

Grows in many parts of Canada in dry rocky situations. It sometimes attains the size of 24 inches in diameter, but mostly smaller. Leaves are dark green, the younger ones small, ovate, acute, scale-like, overlying each other. The wood is fine grained, compact, of a reddish hue, very light and durable. It is used for fences, aqueducts, tubs and pails, and as cases for drawing pencils, hence called Pencil Cedar.

46. HEMLOCK, *Abies Canadensis*.

Common in the hilly, rocky lands of Canada, attaining the height of 80 feet, and 3 feet in diameter. The timber is soft, elastic, of a coarse, loose texture, not much used, but sometimes substituted for Pine ; resists well the effects of moisture, and for this reason is used for railway ties. The bark is extensively used in tanning. Specific gravity, 0.45.

47. BLACK SPRUCE, *A. nigra*.

This fine tree abounds in the higher and mountainous land of Canada, attains a height of 80 feet. The timber is light, strong and elastic, and though inferior to White Pine, is still valuable. From the young twigs, spruce beer is made.

48. WHITE SPRUCE, *A. alba*.

A smaller tree than the Black Spruce, but attains a height of 50 feet. Trunk from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Timber much the same as that of the Black Spruce.

49. CANADA BALSAM. BALSAM FIR, *Abies balsamea*.

Common in humid grounds in the cooler latitudes of Canada, and attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. The bark is smooth, abounding in reservoirs filled with a resin or balsam, which is considered valuable in medicine.

50. BALSAM FIR, *A. Fraseri*.

A smaller tree than the last. A highly ornamental shade tree.

51. TAMARAC, *Larix Americana*.

A tall slender tree, rising to the height of 80 to 100 feet, abundant in Canada in low wet lands. The wood is considered very valuable, being heavy, strong and durable. Called also *American larch*, and *hackmatac*. It has recently come into great demand for ship building, and railway ties, for which latter purpose it is found to be well adapted and very durable. The best Oak is superior to it only for the outside work of a ship. For knees, bends, garlands, &c., of a ship, no wood is better. It is remarkably distinguished from the Pines by its deciduous leaves, being bare nearly half the year. It is found up to a very high latitude, even in Hudson's Bay. Specific gravity, 0.6.

52. SASSAFRAS, *Sassafras officinale*.

Found only in the Western part of Upper Canada; grows to the height of 50 to 60 feet, and 15 inches in diameter. The timber is of little value, but used for light ornamental purposes on account of the fragrant odour. Every part of the tree has a pleasant fragrance and an aromatic taste, strongest in the bark of the root, from which an essential oil is distilled highly valued in medicine. Specific gravity, 0.6.

53. SUMAC, *Rhus typhina*.

Common on rocky, poor soils throughout Canada, and readily springs up on neglected lands after the primal forests are cleared off; attains a height of 20 feet, and 8 inches in diameter; the wood is soft, aromatic, of sulphur yellow, makes beautiful veneers, and is used in dyeing. The bark of this and the other varieties is also used in dyeing and tanning.

The planks named in the accompanying lists are twelve feet long, four inches thick, shewing the bark on both edges, and are from eighteen to fifty inches in width. They are not specimens of the largest trees of the Canadian forests, but fair samples, in quality and size, of timber yet growing over some 200,000 square miles of territory. The circumstances under which they were collected—the two months from the middle of December until the middle of February—rendered it quite impossible to cull from the forest the largest timber. The samples collected, under such circumstances, must necessarily shew the vast wealth of our magnificent forests.

The planks sent by Mr. Skead, are from the Ottawa region, or Eastern division of Upper Canada; those by Mr. Laurie, are from the Lake Ontario, or Central division of Upper Canada; and the remainder from the Western part of Upper Canada, West of the head of Lake Ontario.

PLANKS FOUR INCHES THICK AND TWELVE FEET LONG.

KIND OF WOOD.		BY WHOM CONTRIBUTED.
1 White Oak Plank		James Skead, Ottawa.
1 Tamarac		" "
1 Hard Maple		" "
1 Soft "		" "
1 Yellow Birch		" "
1 Butternut		" "
1 White Ash		" "
1 Grey "		" "
1 Rock Elm		" "
1 White Cedar		James Laurie, Markam.
2 White Pine Planks		" "
2 White Cedar		" "
1 Elm Plank		" "
2 Basswood Planks		" "
2 Hard Maple		" "
1 White Oak Plank		" "
1 Black "		" "
1 White Ash		" "
2 Black Ash Planks		" "
1 " Birch Plank		" "
2 Beech Planks		" "
1 Hemlock Plank		A. Bronson, Township of Bayham.
* 1 White Pine Plank, 80 inches wide		Samuel Sharp, Hamilton.
1 " Oak " 50 " "		" " "
1 Pepperidge		" " "
1 Black Ash		" " "
1 Cotton Wood		" " "
1 Soft Maple		" " "
1 Hickory	36 inches wide	" " "
1 Red Elm		" " "
1 White Ash		" " "
1 Buttonwood		" " "
1 Basswood		" " "
1 Whitewood		" " "
1 Beech		" " "
1 Black Walnut	48 inches wide	" " "
1 Rock Elm		" " "
1 Butternut		" " "
1 Whitewood		D. R. Van Allan, Chatham.
1 Buttonwood		" "
1 Cherry		" "
1 Hard Maple		" "
1 Black Walnut		" "
1 White Ash		" "
1 " Oak		" "
1 Hard Maple		— McCracken, London.
1 Cherry Crotch	50 inches wide	" "
1 Soft Maple	45 " "	Jacob Choate, Ingersoll.
2 Cherry Planks	45 " "	" "

* This Plank was cut from a tree 22 feet in circumference and 120 feet to the first limb.

SECTIONS OF TRUNKS OF TREES, showing the average size of Trees in the Canadian forest.

KIND OF WOOD.	BY WHOM CONTRIBUTED.
1 Sycamore (Buttonwood) Log	D. R. Van Allan, Chatham.
1 White Ash Log	" "
1 Black Walnut Log	" "
1 White Oak "	" "
1 Cherry "	" "
1 White Wood "	A. McKellar, M.P.P., "
1 Maple "	" "
1 Black Walnut "	A. L. Trembiski, Engineer, G. T. R.
1 White Oak "	" "
1 Rock Elm "	" " " "
1 Hickory "	" " " "
1 White Pine "	James Laurie, Markam.
1 Hemlock "	" "
1 Cedar "	" "
1 Elm "	" "
1 Basswood "	" "
1 Beach "	" "
1 Hard Maple "	" "
1 White Oak "	" "
1 Black "	" "
1 White Ash "	" "
1 Black "	" "
1 White Pine "	James Skead, Ottawa.
1 White Oak "	" "
1 Tamarac "	" "
1 Hard Maple "	" "
1 Soft Maple "	" "
1 Yellow Birch "	" "
1 Butternut "	" "
1 White Cedar "	" "
1 White Ash "	" "
1 Black Elm "	" "
1 Section Dogwood	Mr. Burrows, Simcoe.
1 " Sassafras	" "

POLISHED SPECIMENS of Canadian Woods, not less than one foot long and six inches wide, with descriptions of each, of name, size and height of tree, uses to which the wood is applied, prices at which it can be furnished, extent of country over which it grows, &c.

73 samples of Canadian woods, collected along the line of the Great Western Railway, neatly polished; one side and two edges varnished; the other side and edges plain; also veneers of Walnut, Oak, Maple (bird's-eye and curly), Ash, Oak root, crotches of several kinds of wood, &c. By Samuel Sharp, Sup. of Car Department of G. W. Railway, Hamilton.

73 samples of Canadian woods, neatly polished and varnished, by Andrew Dickson, Esq., of Pakenham, U. C.

— samples of Canadian woods, neatly polished, collected from the valley of the Ottawa, by James Skead, Esq., of Ottawa.

1 box of Black Walnut Veneers, by E. H. Rose, of Chatham, (number of specimens not given), U. C.

LIST OF POLISHED SPECIMENS.

By SAMUEL SHARP, of Great Western Railway :

3 specimens Hickory	2 specimens White Ash
3 " Second Growth do	2 " Second Growth do
5 " White Oak	1 " Buttonwood
2 " Rock Elm	1 " Butternut
1 " Red Oak	1 " White Cedar
1 " Basswood	1 " Second growth White Oak
1 " Whitewood	2 " Bird's-eye Oak
1 " Ironwood	1 " Bird's-eye Maple
1 " White Beech	1 " Curled Maple
1 " Red Beech	1 " Soft Maple
1 " White Pine	1 " Hard Maple
2 " Cherry	1 " Hemlock
4 " Black Walnut	

SPECIMENS OF VENEERS.

11 specimens Black Walnut	1 specimen Butternut
1 " Bird's-eye Oak	1 " Bird's-eye Maple
2 " Curled Ash	2 " Blistered Maple
1 " White Ash knot	1 " Bird's-eye Walnut
1 " Black Ash knot	1 " Oak knot

By ANDREW DICKSON, Pakenham, U. C.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. White Pine | 38. Weeping Birch |
| 2. Yellow Pine | 39. Black Willow |
| 3. Red Pine | 40. White Willow |
| 4. Pitch Pine | 41. Yellow Willow |
| 5. Larch or Tamarac | 42. Aspen Poplar |
| 6. Hemlock Spruce | 43. Large Toothed Aspen Poplar |
| 7. White Spruce | 44. Balm of Gilead |
| 8. Black Spruce | 45. Cotton Wood or Necklace Poplar |
| 9. White Cedar. | 46. White Wood |
| 10. Red Cedar | 47. Shell Bark Hickory |
| 11. Balsam Fir | 48. Pignut |
| 12. White Oak | 49. Butternut |
| 13. Swamp Oak | 50. Black Walnut |
| 14. Red Oak | 51. Soft Walnut |
| 15. Black Oak | 52. Butternut |
| 16. White Oak | 53. Tulip Tree |
| 17. Slippery Elm | 54. Apple Thorn |
| 18. Rock Elm | 55. Red Thorn |
| 19. Grey Elm | 56. White Thorn |
| 20. White Ash | 57. Peach Leafed Thorn |
| 21. Black Ash | 58. White Beech |
| 22. Rock Ash | 59. Basswood |
| 23. Rim Ash | 60. Ironwood |
| 24. Rey Ash | 61. Blue Beech |
| 25. Sugar Maple, Bird's-Eye | 62. Pepperidge |
| 26. Sugar Maple, Curled | 63. Buttonwood |
| 27. Soft Maple | 64. Shumach |
| 28. Soft Maple, Curled | 65. Chesnut |
| 29. Rock Maple | 66. Sassafras. |
| 30. Moose Maple | 37. Mountain Ash |
| 31. Red Cherry | 68. Alder |
| 32. Black Cherry | 69. Large Flowering Dogwood |
| 33. Birch Cherry | 70. Small Flowering Dogwood |
| 34. Choke Cherry | 71. Wild Yellow Plum |
| 35. Canoe Birch | 72. June or Service Berry |
| 36. Yellow Birch | 73. Boxwood |
| 37. Black Birch | |

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION.

THIS COLLECTION is composed of sections of the Small Trees and Shrubs, one foot long, with the bark on so cut and polished as to show the grain of the wood. Towards this collection—

26 specimens of the chief timbers on the line of the Great Western Railway, were contributed by Samuel Sharp, of Hamilton, Superintendent of the Car Department of the Great Western Railway.

21 by D. R. Van Allan, Esq., of Chatham, of timbers growing on the Thames, in the neighborhood of Chatham.

100 by Mr. Hugh McKee, of Norwich, of woods and shrubs growing in the Township of Norwich (of these, twelve are exotic.)

21 by James Laurie, Esq., of Scarborough, of timbers growing on the Northern shores of Lake Ontario, and

37 by James Skead, Esq., of Ottawa City, specimens of the chief woods growing in the Valley of the Ottawa.

2 boxes, by Hugh McKee, of twigs and leaves of trees and shrubs accompanying his collections.

1 box, by James Skead, Esq., of twigs and leaves of trees, of which he furnishes sections of trunks.

1 box by Mr. Thomas Moore, (Etobicoke), of Tool Handles.

Collection by ———, (Toronto), of Spokes, Naves, Felloes, Shafts, Poles of Carriages, &c,

490 native plants, found mostly in the vicinity of Hamilton, collected by Miss Kate Crooks, of Hamilton.

Collection by HUGH MCKEE, of Norwich, U. C.:

White Ash
Red Ash
Black or Swamp Ash
White Oak
Black Oak
Red Oak
Swamp White Oak
Hard or Sugar Maple
Soft Maple
Dwarf Maple
White Beech
Red Beech
Blue Beech
White Birch
Black Birch
Common Apple
Crab Apple
White Thorn
Basswood
Butternut
Black Walnut
Black Cherry
Red Cherry
Choke Cherry
Pie Cherry
Chesnut
White or Rock Elm
Red Elm

Swamp or Water Elm
Shag Barked Hickory
Bitter-Nut Hickory
Iron Wood
Wych-Hazel
Hazel Nut
Moose or Leather Wood
White Cedar
White Pine
Hemlock
White Spruce
Tamarac
Poplar
Balm of Gilead
Red Plum
Blue Plum
Lilac
Locust
Yellow Willow
White Willow
Swamp Willow
Red Willow
Nine Bark
June Berry
High Bushed Cranberry
Sweet Elder
Box Wood

Wild Grape Vine
Bitter Sweet
Small Honeysuckle
Honey Suckle Vine
Honey Suckle Bush
Snow Ball or Guelder Rose
Sassafras
Prickly Ash
Spotted Alder
Whortleberry, (High Bush)
Black Haw
Yellow Flowering Currant
Black Currant
Buttonwood
White Wood
Eglantine or Sweet Brier
Wild Rose, (Small Bush)
Wild Rose, (Large Bush)
Dog Wood
Silver Beal
Mountain Ash
Pepperidge

Sumac
Bird's-Eye Maple
Spire Wood
Willow
Thorned Gooseberry
Smooth Gooseberry
Tree Toy
Tree Mignonette
Red Elder
Blackberry
Red Raspberry
Black Raspberry
White Raspberry
Red Currant
White Currant
Honey Locust
Pear
Laburnum
Peach
—— (not named)
—— (")

By SAMUEL SHARP, of the G. W. Railway:

1 specimen Black Oak
3 " Red Cedar
1 " Red Elm
1 " White Thorn
1 " Balm of Gilead
1 " Poplar
1 " White Willow
1 " Purple Willow
1 " Buttonwood
2 " Dogwood
1 " Mayberry

1 specimen Wych-Hazel
1 " Choke Cherry
1 " Sassafras
1 " Grape
1 " Spotted Alder
1 " Water Elm
1 " Sumac
1 " Tamarac
1 " Rim Ash
1 " Black Birch
1 " Iron Wood

By D. R. VAN ALLAN, Chatham, U. C.:

Buttonwood
Basswood
Pepperidge
White Ash
Black Ash
White Beech
Yellow Birch
Dogwood
Cherry
Rock Elm
Red Elm

White Oak
Red Oak
Ironwood
Black Walnut
Butternut
Sassafras
Hard Maple
Soft Maple
Hickory
White Wood

By JAMES LAURIE, Scarboro', U. C.:

Hemlock.
Blue Beech, No. 1
Do do No. 2
Balsam
Red Beech
Basswood
Iron Wood
Swamp Ash
Hard Maple
Birch
White Ash

Soft Maple
White Pine, No. 1
Do do No. 2
Tamarac
Cedar
Balsam
Black Cherry
Elm
White Oak
Hickory

By JAMES SKEAD, Ottawa, U. C.:

White Oak
Red Oak
Black Oak
White Pine

Red Pine
Pitch Pine
Spruce
Balsam

White Cedar
Tamarac
Rock Elm
White Elm
Red Elm
White Ash
Gray Ash
Black Ash
White Birch
Yellow Birch
Blue Beech
Red Beech
White Beech
Sugar or Hard Maple
Soft Maple

Butternut
Alder
Hemlock
Poplar (Forest)
Poplar (Balm of Gilead)
Basswood
Red Cherry
Black Cherry
Iron or Lever-wood
White Hickory
Dogwood
Yellow Pine
Sumac
Red Cedar

CLASSIFICATION OF WOODS.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

1. *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Linnaeus)—WHITE WOOD, TULIP TREE.

TILIACEÆ.

2. *Tilia Americana* (Linn.)—BASSWOOD.

RUTACEÆ.

3. *Zanthoxylum Americanum* (Miller)—NORTHERN PRICKLY ASH.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

4. *Rhus typhina* (Linn.)—SUMAC.
5. " *toxicodendron*—POISON IVY.

VITACEÆ.

6. *Vitis cordifolia* (Michaux)—WINTER, OR FROST GRAPE.

RHAMNACEÆ.

7. *Rhamnus alnifolius* (L'Heritier)—BUCK-THORN.

CELASTRACEÆ.

8. *Celastrus scandens* (Linn.)—WAX-WORK; CLIMBING BITTER SWEET.

ACERINEÆ.

9. *Acer saccharinum* (Linn.)—SUGAR MAPLE, HARD MAPLE.
10. " " " variety—BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE.
11. " " " "—CURLED MAPLE.
12. " " " "—BLACK SUGAR MAPLE.
13. " *rubrum* " —RED, OR SWAMP MAPLE.
14. " *dasycarpum* (Ehrhart)—SOFT MAPLE, WHITE OR SILVER MAPLE.
15. " " —CURLED MAPLE.
16. " *Pennsylvanicum* (Linn.)—STRIPED MAPLE.
17. " *spicatum* (Lam.)—MOUNTAIN MAPLE, DWARF MAPLE.

AMYGDALÆÆ.

18. *Prunus Americana*, (Marsh)—WILD YELLOW OR RED PLUM.
19. *Cerasus Pennsylvanica*, (Loisel)—WILD RED CHERRY.
20. " *serotina*, (Ehrhart)—" BLACK "
21. " *Virginiana*, (Linn.)—CHOKE CHERRY.

ROSACEÆ.

- 21 a. *Spiræa opulifolia*, (Linn.)—NINE BARK.

POMEÆ.

22. *Crataegus punctata*, (Jacquin)—WHITE THORN.
23. " *coccinea*, (Linn.)—RED "
24. " *tomentosa*, " —BLACK "
25. " *crus-galli*, " —COCK-SPUR "
26. *Pyrus coronaria*, " —AMERICAN CRAB APPLE.
27. " *Americana*, (De Candolle)—AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH.
28. *Amelanchier Canadensis*, (Torrey & Gray)—JUNE BERRY, SHAD BUSH.

GROSSULACEÆ.

- 28 b. *Ribes cynosbati*, (Linn.)—WILD GOOSEBERRY.
- 28 c. " *hirtellum*, (Michaux)—SMOOTH "
- 28 d. " *floridum*, (Linn.)—WILD BLACK CURRANT.
- 28 e. " *rubrum*, (Linn.)—RED "

HAMAMELACEÆ.

29. *Hamamelis Virginica*, (Linn.)—WYCH-HAZEL.

CORNACEÆ.

30. *Cornus florida*, (Linn.)—FLOWERING DOG-WOOD.
31. " *alternifolia*, (Linn.)—ALTERNATE-LEAVED CORNEL OR DOG-WOOD.
32. *Nyssa multiflora*, (Wang.)—PEPPERIDGE, TUPELO, SOUR GUM-TREE.

CAPRIFOLACEÆ.

33. *Lonicera parviflora* (Lambert)—SMALL HONEYSUCKLE.
34. " *hirsuta* (Eaton)—HAIRY "
35. *Diervilla trifida* (Mœnch)—BUSH "
- " *Canadensis* (Muhlenberg.)
36. *Sambucus* " (Linn.)—COMMON ELDER.
37. " *pubens* (Michaux)—RED-BERRIED "
38. *Viburnum prunifolium* (Linn.)—BLACK HAW.
39. " *opulus* " —CRANBERRY TREE.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

40. *Nemopanthes Canadensis* (De Candolle)—MOUNTAIN HOLLY.

OLEACEÆ.

41. *Fraxinus Americana* (Linn.)—WHITE ASH.
42. " *pubescens* (Lam.)—RED "
43. " *sambucifolia* " —BLACK "

LAURACEÆ.

44. *Sassafras officinale* (Nees von Esenbeck)—SASSAFRAS.

THYMELEACEÆ.

45. *Dirca palustris* (Linn.)—MOOSE-WOOD, LEATHER-WOOD.

ULMACEÆ.

46. *Ulmus Americana* (Linn.)—WHITE ELM.
47. " *fulva* (Michaux)—RED "
48. " *racemosa* (Thomas)—SWAMP "
49. *Celtis occidentalis* (Linnaeus)—HACKBERRY, HOOP ASH, BEAVER WOOD.

ATROCARPÆÆ.

50. *Morus rubra*, (Linn.)—RED MULBERRY.

PLATANACEÆ.

51. *Platanus occidentalis*, (Linn.)—PLANE TREE, BUTTONWOOD.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

52. *Juglans cinerea*, (Linn.)—BUTTERNUT.

53. “ *nigra*, (Linn.)—BLACK WALNUT.

54. *Carya alba*, (Nuttal)—SHELL-BARK OR SHAG-BARK HICKORY.

55. “ *glabra*, (Nuttal)—BITTER-NUT HICKORY, PIG-NUT OR BROOM HICKORY.

CUPULIFERÆ.

56. *Quercus alba*, (Linn.)—WHITE OAK.

57. “ *prinus*, (Linn.) var. *discolor* (Michaux)—SWAMP WHITE OAK.

58. “ *rubra*, (Linn.)—RED OAK.

59. “ *tinctoria*, (Bartram)—BLACK OAK.

60. *Castanea vesca*, (Linn.)—CHESNUT.

61. *Fagus sylvestris*, (Michaux f.)—WHITE BEECH.

62. “ *ferruginea*, (Ait.)—RED BEECH.

63. *Corylus Americana*, (Walter)—WILD HAZEL-NUT.

64. *Carpinus Americana*, (Michaux)—BLUE BEECH, AMERICAN HORNBEAM.

65. *Ostrya Virginica*, (Willd)—HOP-HORNBEAM, IRON-WOOD, LEVER-WOOD.

BETULACEÆ.

66. *Betula papyracea* (Aiton)—PAPER BIRCH, CANOE BIRCH.

67. “ *alba* (Spach.)—WHITE BIRCH, POPLAR-LEAVED BIRCH.

68. “ *excelsa* (Aiton)—YELLOW BIRCH.

69. “ *lenta* (Linn.)—BLACK BIRCH, CHERRY BIRCH.

70. *Alnus incana* (Willd)—SPECKLED, OR HOARY ALDER.

71. “ *viridis* (De Candolle)—MOUNTAIN “

SALICACEÆ.

72. *Salix candida* (Willd)—HOARY WILLOW.

73. “ *tristis* (Aiton)—DWARF GRAY “

74. “ *discolor* (Muhl.)—GLAUCOUS “

75. “ *alba* (Linn.)—WHITE “ (introduced from Europe.)

76. *Populus tremuloides* (Michaux)—ASPEN.

77. “ *grandidentata* (Michaux)—LARGE-TOOTHED ASPEN.

78. “ *monilifera* (Ait.)—COTTON-WOOD.

79. “ *balsamifera*—BALSAM POPLAR.

80. “ “ var.—BALM OF GILEAD.

CONIFERÆ.

81. *Pinus strobus* (Linn.)—WHITE PINE.

82. “ *resinosa* (Linn.)—RED “

83. “ *mitis* (Mich.)—YELLOW “

84. “ *rigida* (Miller)—PITCH “

85. *Abies balsamea* (Marshall)—CANADA BALSAM, BALSAM FIR.

86. *Abies Canadensis* (Michaux)—HEMLOCK.
87. " *nigra* (Poiret)—BLACK SPRUCE.
88. " *alba* (Michaux)—WHITE "
89. *Larix Americana* (Mich.)—TAMARAC, AMERICAN LARCH.
90. *Thuja occidentalis* (Linn.)—WHITE CEDAR, ARBOR VITÆ.
91. *Juniperus Virginiana* (Linn.)—RED CEDAR.

To the collections above named there are to be added the following :—

132 specimens of native medicinal herbs and roots ; 53 pint-bottles of fluid used in the practice of medicine, and 12 different specimens of perfumery ; the fluid and perfumery are manufactured by the contributor, Wm. Saunders, Druggist, of London, Canada.

114 colored plates (natural size) of fruit grown in Upper Canada in the open air, prepared by the Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada, consisting of

35 plates of different varieties of the principal Apples.

32 plates of varieties of principal Pears.

10	"	"	"	Plums.
7	"	"	"	Cherries.
6	"	"	"	Peaches.
8	"	"	"	Strawberries.
5	"	"	"	Grapes.
4	"	"	"	Currants.
3	"	"	"	Gooseberries.
2	"	"	"	Raspberries.
1	"	"	"	Blackberries (New Rochelle).
1	"	"	"	Quince.

1 case stuffed native Ducks, 22 varieties ; 1 case containing 110 other Birds (native,) stuffed ; 1 case containing 36 Fishes from the Lakes and Rivers of Upper Canada. By S. W. Passmore, Toronto. 1 case containing 103 Birds found on the Island of Montreal, by James Thomson, Esq., of Montreal.

The chief Fishes are the Salmon-trout, White Fish and Herring from Lakes Huron and Ontario ; the Sturgeon, Maskinongé, Pike, Pickerel, Sucker, (White and Black), Black Bass, Rock Bass, Sunfish, Perch, and several smaller varieties. The first three kinds are found only in the large Lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, except the Herring in one or two of the smaller Lakes ; the others, except the Sturgeon, also swarm in great numbers in all the smaller lakes, and in many of the smaller rivers. The Salmon from the ocean also ascends to the head of Lake Ontario, 1,200 miles from the Atlantic. Great quantities of the Salmon-trout and White Fish are exported, amounting in value to from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually. Samples, also, of the preserved fish, Salmon-trout, White Fish and Herring from Lakes Huron and Ontario have been obtained.

Collection of S. W. PASSMORE, of Toronto :

BIRDS.

1.—RAPTORES.

Cinereous Owl
Snowy Owl
Hawk Owl
Barred Owl
Great Horned Owl
Long-eared Owl

Short-eared Owl
Mottled Owl
Little Owl
Winter Falcon
Slate-colored Hawk

2.—INSESSORES.

Whip-poor-Will
Chimney Swallow
Purple Martin
Belted Kingfisher
Shrike
Tyrant Flycatcher
Crested Flycatcher
Green Flycatcher
Red-start
Black and White Creeper
Brown Creeper
Nuthatch
Robin
Humming Bird
Blue Bird
Yellow-rump Warbler
Yellow-throated do
Bay-breasted do
Cape May do
Chesnut-sided do
Mourning do
Pine Bunting
Indigo Bird
Crossbill
Scarlet Tanager
Golden Oriole

Blackburnian Warbler
Black and Yellow do
Bk.-throated Blue do
Golden Wing do
Winter Wren
Hood Wren
Golden Wren
Ruby Wren
Black-capped Titmouse
Cedar Bird
Bohemian Chatterer
Meadow Lark
Chipping Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Red-poll
Pine Finch
Purple Finch
Goldfinch, female and nest
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeak
Corn Bunting
Red-wing Starling
Rusty Grackle
Purple Grackle
Blue Jay

3.—SCANSORES.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Pileated Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Golden-wing Woodpecker
Three-toed Woodpecker

4.—RASORES.

Passenger Pigeon
Quail

Pinnated Grouse

5.—GRALLATOIRES.

Virginia Rail
Clapper Rail
Little Rail
Night Heron
American Bittern
Least Bittern
Black-bellied Plover
Golden Plover
Wilson's Plover
Turnstone

Ash-colored Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Little Sandpiper
Spotted Sandpiper and Young
Yellow-shank Tattler
Tall-tale Tattler
Common Snipe
Red-breasted Snipe
Woodcock
Esquimaux Curlew

6.—NATATOIRES.

Mallard Duck
Dusky Duck
Gadwall Duck
Brewer's Duck
American Widgeon
Pintail Duck
Wood Duck

Shoveller Duck
Amer. green-winged Teal
Blue-winged Teal
Canada Goose
Green-wing Teal
Hooded Merganser
Black Tern

Canvass-Back Duck
Red-Headed Duck
Scaup Duck
Tufted Duck
Ruddy Duck
American Scoter
Bider Duck

Buffel-Headed Duck
Harlequin Duck
Long-Tail Duck
Black-headed Gull
Crested Grebe
Red-bellied Dobchick

FISH.

The Yellow Perch
Common Pond Fish
Marsh Sun-fish
The Pickerel
The Little Pickerel
Black Bass
Rock Bass
Lake White Bass
Lake Sheephead
Common Sucker
Mallet Sucker
Pale Sucker
Long-finned Club Sucker
Rough-head
Black-nosed Dace
Common Pike
Maskinonge
Great Lake Catfish

Common Catfish
The Great Lake Trout
Brook Trout
White Fish
Frosted White Fish
Sturgeon
The Dog Fish
Eel-pout
Great Lake Eel
Silver Eel
Long-nosed Eel
The Lamprey Eel
Silver Bass
Herring
Catfish
Gar Pike
Rock Sturgeon
Blood-bellied Trout.

Collection of JAMES THOMPSON, of Montreal :

BIRDS, &c.

1. Humming Bird and Nest (female), *Trochilus colubris*. Linn.
2. Humming Bird (male), " " "
3. Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus Baltimore*. Linn.
4. Chesnut sided Warbler (female), *Sylvicola Icterocephala*. Lath.
5. American Goldfinch (female), *Carduelis tristis*. Linn.
6. Chesnut sided Warbler (male), *Sylvicola Icterocephala*. Lath.
7. Maryland Warbler, *Trichas Marilandica*. Linn.
8. Morning Warbler (female), *Trichas Philadelphica*. Wils.
9. Brown Creeping Warbler.
10. Ruby Crowned Kinglet (male), *Regulus calendula*. Linn.
11. American Goldfinch (male), *Carduelis tristis*. Linn.
12. Night Heron, *Ardea nycticorax*. Linn.
13. Red-eyed Flycatcher (female), *Vireo olivaceus*.
14. Oat Bird, *Orpheus Carolinensis*. Linn.
15. American Shrike, *Lanius Borealis*. Vieill.
16. White-throated Sparrow, *Fringilla Pennsylvanica*. Luth.
17. Common Blue Bird, *Sialia Wilsonis*. Swan.
18. Red pole Linnet, *Linaria minor*. Roy.
19. American Robin, *Turdus Migratorius*. Linn.
20. Pine Grosbeak (male), *Corythus Enucleator*. Linn.
21. Black and White Creeping Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*. Linn.
22. Purple Finch, *Erythropsiza Purpurea*. Gmel.
23. Red Winged Starling, *Agelaius Phoeniceus*. Linn.
24. Indigo Bird, (male), *Spiza Cyanea*. Wils.
25. Purple Grackle, *Quiscalus versicolor*. Vieill.
26. Black caped Titmouse (female), *Parus atricapillus*. Linn.
27. Scarlet Tanager, *Pyrranga rubra*. Linn.
28. Golden Winged Woodpecker, *Picus auratus*. Linn.
29. Rusty Grackle (male), *Quiscalus Ferrugineus*. Lath.
30. Rice Bunting, *Dolychoronyx Oryziroza*. Linn.
31. Canada Jay, *Corvus Canadensis*. Linn.
32. American Jay, *Garrulus cristatus*. Linn.
33. Bohemian Chatterer (female), *Bombycilla garrula*. Vieill.
34. Great Crested Flycatcher, *Muscicapa crinita*. Linn.
35. Bohemian Chatterer (male), *Bombycilla garrula*. Vieill.
36. Yellow Pole Warbler (male), *Sylvicola aestiva*. Gmel.
37. Great Crested Flycatcher (female), *Muscicapa crinita*. Linn.

38. Swamp Sparrow, *Ammodromus palustris*. Wils.
 39. Ruby Crested Kinglet (female), *Regulus calendula*. Linn.
 40. Chesnut Headed Warbler, *Sylvicola castanea*. Wils.
 41. Canada Flycatcher, *Myiodyctes Canadensis*. Linn.
 42. Belted Kingfisher, *Alcedo alcyon*. Linn.
 43. Snow Bird, *Niphæa hyemalis*. Linn.
 44. Nashville Warbler, *Sylvicola Rubricapilla*.
 45. Downy Woodpecker (female), *Picus pubescens*. Linn.
 46. Downy Woodpecker (male), " " "
 47. Screech Owl (female), *Uula Acadica*. Gmel.
 48. Blackburnian Warbler, *Sylvicola pensilis*. Lath.
 49. Red-start (male), *Muscicapa Ruticilla*. Linn.
 50. Yellow Bellied Creeper.
 51. Woodcock, *Scolopax minor*. Wils.
 52. Sanderling Sandpiper (female), *Tringa arenaria*. Aud.
 53. Black Tern, *Sterna nigra*. Linn.
 54. Red-backed Sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*.
 55. Ring Plover, *Charadrius semipalmatus*. Bnp.
 56. Ringed Tailed Marling, *Limosa Hudsonica*. Rich.
 58. Little Awk (female), *Alca Arctica*. Linn.
 59. Solitary Sandpiper, *Totanus solitarius*. Wils.
 60. Little Awk (male), *Alca Arctica*. Linn.
 61. Golden Plover, *Charadrius marmoratus*. Wag.
 62. Little Sandpiper, *Tringa pusilla*. Wils.
 63. Virginian Rail, *Rallus virginianus*. Linn.
 64. Hawk Owl (male), *Surnia funerea*. Gmel.
 65. American Bittern (male), *Ardea lentiginosa*. Swain.
 66. Bay Winged Bunting, *Emberiza graminca*. Gmel.
 67. Tyrant Flycatcher, *Muscicapa Tyrannus*. Linn.
 68. Fox colored Finch, *Fringilla hiaca*. Merrem.
 69. Cedar Waxwing (female), *Bombycilla Carolinensis*. Briss.
 70. Blackpole Warbler, *Sylvicola striata*. Lath.
 71. Pine Grosbeak (female), *Corythus Eucleator*. Linn.
 72. Tawny Thrush, *Turdus Wilsoni*. Bonap.
 73. Rusty Grackle (young), *Quiscalus Ferrugineus*. Lath.
 74. Brown Creeper (male), *Certhia Familiaris*. Linn.
 75. Black Billed Cuckoo (female), *Coccyzus Erythrophthalmus*. Wils.
 76. Black Billed Cuckoo (male), " " "
 77. Peewee Flycatcher, *Muscicapa Fusca*. Gmel.
 78. Yellow Crowned Warbler, *Sylvicola coronata*. Lath.
 79. Yellow-Poll Warbler (female), *Sylvicola æstiva*. Gmel.
 80. Red-start (female), *Muscicapa Ruticilla*. Linn.
 81. Cedar Waxwing (male), *Bombycilla Carolinensis*. Briss.
 82. Red-eyed Flycatcher, *Vireo Olivaceus*.
 83. Golden Crowned Thrush. *Sciurus Aurocapillus*. Lath.
 84. Chipping Sparrow, *Emberiza socialis*. Wils.
 85. White Bellied Nuthatch, *Sitta Carolinensis*. Linn.
 86. Yellow Throated Greenlet, *Vireo Flavifrons*. Vieill.
 88. Tawny Thrush (female), *Turdus Wilsoni*. Bonap.
 89. Mourning Warbler (male), *Trichas Philadelphica*. Wils.
 90. Nest of the Flycatcher, *Muscicapa Fusca*. Gml.
 91. Least Tern (male), *Sterna Minuta*. Linn.
 92. Baltimore Oriole (female), *Icterus Baltimore*. Linn.
 93. Short-legged Peewee Flycatcher, *Muscicapa Phæbe*. Luth.
 94. Tawny Thrush (young), *Turdus Wilsoni*. Bonap.
 95. Thrushes' Nest and three young, *Turdus Wilsoni*. Bonap.
 96. Red-headed Woodpecker, *Picus Erythrocephalus*. Linn.
 97. Wasp's Nest.
 98. Winter Wren (male), *Troglodytes Hyemalis*. Vieill.
 99. Thrush (young), *Turdus Wilsoni*. Bonap.
 100. Blackcap Titmouse (male), *Parus Atricapillus*. Linn.
 101. Sanderling Sandpiper (male), *Tringa Arenaria*. Aud.
 102. Yellow-poll Warbler (male), *Sylvicola æstiva*. Gmel.
 103. Red-winged Starling (female), *Agelaius Phœniceus*. Linn.
-
57. Weasel, *Mustelu vu'garis*. Linn.
 67. Red Squirrel, *Sciurus Hudsonius*. Gml.

CATALOGUE
OF
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
FROM
C A N A D A .

PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF

J. BEATTY, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, President of the Board of Arts, Upper Canada.

B. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., Commissioner, Secretary of the Board of Arts, Lower Canada.

CATALOGUE

OF

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

SECTION I.

(CLASS 2.)

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

By S. J. LYMAN & Co., Montreal, Lower Canada :

1 dozen Arctusine.

2 lbs. "Canadian" Yellow Wax.

J. WHEELER, Jun., Montreal, L. C. :

Toilet Soap, in Glass Case.

CANADA OIL WORKS, Hamilton, U. C. :

Samples of Rock Oil.

P. MCCARROLL, Hamilton Works, U. C. :

Samples of Kerosene in crude and refined state.

PARSONS BROTHERS, Toronto, U. C. :

Three cases Kerosene Oil.

(CLASS 3.)

SUBSTANCES USED FOR FOOD.

By E. A. McNAUGHTON, Newcastle, Durham County, U. C. :

Sample of Arrowroot.

A McNAUGHTON, Newcastle, Durham County, U. C. :

2 Samples of Flour from Soule's Fall Wheat.

JAMES WILSON, Eden Mills, Wellington, U. C. :

1 barrel of Oatmeal.

G. REINHARDT, Montreal, L. C. :

- 2 Smoked Hams, 6d. per lb.
- 2 Tried Bacon Hams, 5½d. per lb.
- 1 Piece of Smoked Beef, 10d. per lb.
- 1 Piece of Smoked Bacon, 7½d. per lb.
- 1 Piece of Tried Bacon, 5½d. per lb.
- 2 Bologna Sausages, 1s. 8d. each.

N. PIGEON, Montreal, L. C. :

- Two cases of Wine, manufactured from the Canadian Wild Grape.
- Price per gallon, 4s. 2d.

Madame PAULET, Montreal, L. C. :

- Forest Wine made from the Canadian Wild Grape.
- Price per gallon, 4s. 2d.
- Price per bottle, 1s. 8d.

HUGH MCKEE, Norwich, U. C. :

- A Jar of Honey.
- Box of Honey in comb.

D. CRAWFORD, Toronto, Upper Canada :

- Jar and four bottles of Canadian Mustard.

(CLASS 4.)

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

By BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, Toronto, U. C. :

- 1 bundle of Mill Scutched Flax, scutched from Straw Ripened for Seed.

LAIDLAY & TORREY, Toronto, U. C. :

- A box of Wool.

SECTION II.

(CLASS 5.)

RAILWAY PLANT.

By A. LARUE & Co., Three Rivers, L. C. :

- Railway Wheels that have run 150,000 miles on No. 7 Post Office Car of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, made of Iron from the Radnor Forges, St. Maurice.

An improved Railway Wheel of the pattern now in use on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway of Canada. Also of Radnor Forge Iron.

JOSHUA LOWE, Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, L. C. :

- Model of Direct Action, Self-balanced Oscillating Cylinder for Locomotive, Marine or Stationary Engine.

J. MARTIN, Toronto, U. C.:

Model of Steam Superheater for Locomotives.

S. SHARP, Great Western Railway of Canada, U. C.:

Model of Sleeping Car with new arrangements for perfect ventilation.

Model of Freight Car with new arrangements for Trucks.

(CLASS 6.)

CARRIAGES

Not connected with Rail or Tram-Roads.

By CLOVIS LEDUC, Montreal, L. C.:

A Four-wheeled Open Carriage. Price £90.

(CLASS 7.)

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

By W. BAWDEN, Hochelaga, Montreal, L. C.:

A Brick and Tile Making Machine, and small Model of Pug Mill.

E. O. RICHARD, Quebec, L. C.:

Model of an improved Water Wheel.

THOMAS MOORE, Etobicoke:

1½ doz. Chopping Axe Handles.....	Price, per doz. £1 17 4
8 Shell-bark Hickory "	" " 1 17 4
1½ doz. White Hickory "	" " 1 17 4
11 Iron Wood "	" " 1 17 4
1 White Ash "	" " 1 17 4
1 Rim Ash "	" " 1 17 4
1 doz. Foot Adze Handles	" " 1 17 4
4 Iron-wood Broad-axe Handles.....	each 0 1 8
1 doz. Boys' Chopping-axe Handles.....	per doz. 0 18 8
3 Mallets for Corking bottles.....	each 0 2 6
2½ doz. Hunters' Axe Handles.....	per doz. 0 18 8
1½ doz. " " Oak.....	" 0 18 8
1 doz. Carpenters' Hand-axe Handles	" 0 14 11
½ doz. short Boot Models.....	" 2 9 8½
1½ doz. Hammer Handles.....	" 0 6 7½
4 doz. Watchmakers' Hammer Handles	" 0 6 2½
1 doz. Coopers' Drivers.....	0 19 11

S. J. TONGUE & Co., Ottawa, U. C.:

4 Carpenters' Hand-axes.

8 Chopping-axes.

3 Hunters' Axes.

- 1 Toy Axe, not handled.
- 1 Millwright's Socket Skid.
- 4 " " Chisels.
- 1 Chopping-axe, handled.
- 1 Firman's Axe, "
- 1 Boy's Axe, "
- 2 Toy Axes, "
- 1 Stone Mason's Hammer.
- 1 Smith's "
- 1 Edge-tool Worker's Hammer.
- 1 Pick.
- 2 Carpenter's Adzes.
- 1 Ship Carpenters' Adze.
- 3 Lathing Hatchets.
- 3 Shingling Hatchets.
- 3 Claw Hatchets.
- 3 Butchers' Cleavers.
- 1 Indian's Tomahawk.
- 36 Stone Masons' Tools, } on board.
- 1 " " Hammer, }
- 12 Firmer Chisels, on board.
- 12 Socket Firmer Chisels, on board, (Iron sockets.)
- 12 Socket Chisels, on board.
- 10 Millwrights' Firmer Chisels, on board.
- 8 Turning Tools, on board.
- 3 Plane Irons
- 1 Moulding Iron
- 2 Rabbit Irons
- 6 Plough Bits
- 3 Carpenters' Draw Knives.
- 1 Carriage Maker's Draw Knife.
- 1 Shingle Draw Knife.
- 1 Carpenter's T, 8-inch.
- 1 "Single Steel" Axe, painted, Iron and Steel.
- 1 "Double Steel" " " " "
- 1 "Canadian" " " " "
- 1 Broad-Axe, " " " "

By S. WASHBURN, Ottawa, U. C. :

- 1 Broad Axe.
- 1 Timber Axe.
- 1 Chopping Axe.
- 1 Teamster's Axe.

(CLASS 9.)

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

By J. JEFFERY, Côte des Neiges, Montreal, L. C. :

An Iron Plough.

J. PATERSON, Montreal, L. C. :

An Iron Swing Plough. Price 10 guineas.

H. COLLARD, Gananoque, U. C. :

A Cultivator, with Wheels.

LEWIS COMER, Hinchinbrooke, County of Frontenac, U. C. :

Model of an improved Beehive.

Capt. ROBT. GASKIN, Kingston, U. C. :

8 Hay Forks,	2 tine, handled, per doz.	£1 7 0
6 Straw "	3 " "	1 15 3
4 Manure "	4 " "	2 11 10
1 Potato "	4 square do. "	2 9 9
1 " "	4 square, round nickhandled	2 18 0
1 Hay Rake,	per doz.	0 10 4
1 Hoe,	"	0 12 5
2 Rake Handles,	"	0 5 0
2 Manure Fork Handles,	"	0 10 0
1 Axe Handle,	"	0 10 0

J. MCSHERRY, St. David's, U. C. :

An Iron Plough.

J. MORLEY, Thorold, U. C. :

An Iron Swing Plough for two horses, ploughing a furrow $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches.

MYERS & SON, Toronto, U. C. :

A Patent Churn.

A. S. WHITING & Co., Oshawa, U. C. :

2 Grain Scythes,	per doz.	£2 16 1
2 Grass " half set,	"	1 19 6
2 " " full set,	"	2 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Two-prong Cast Steel Hayforks,	"	1 0 9
2 Three-prong " "	"	1 9 0
2 " " Strawforks,	"	1 17 4
2 Four-prong Manure Forks, long handle,	"	2 1 6
2 " " D handle,	"	2 5 7
2 " Spading Forks,	"	2 9 9
2 Solid Neck Hoes,	"	1 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Socket Hoes,	"	1 9 0

2 Turnip Hoes,	per doz.	1	3	0
2 Weeding Hoes,	"	1	4	10½
2 Garden Rakes,	"	1	13	2

(CLASS 12.)

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, SHIPS' TACKLE, &c.

By The Rev. Mr. MAYNARD, Toronto, U. C. :

Model of Pisci-caudal or Fish-tail submarine Propeller.

R. H. OATS, Toronto, U. C. :

Model of Patent Instantaneous Reefers.

(CLASS 13.)

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES.

By T. D. KING, Astronomer, Montreal, L. C. :

Diagram of the mean diurnal changes of Temperature of air and water of the River St. Lawrence at Montreal, Canada.

J. E. THOMPSON, Toronto, U. C. :

Apparatus for generating Gas from Kerosene.

A Tubular Boiler for heating houses.

Stove for using Kerosene as fuel.

(CLASS 14.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Collections by W. NOTMAN, Montreal, L. C. :

A case containing two portfolios of Photographs. (The case of Canadian Bird's-eye Maple was made by J. & W. Hilton, of Montreal; and silver-mounted by R. Hendery, of Montreal. The portfolios are the work of J. Lovell, of Montreal).

PORTFOLIO LABELLED CANADA EAST.

1 View of the City of Quebec—Imperial size.

1 View of the City of Montreal, "

1 View of the Bank of Montreal, "

2 Views of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal—Imperial size.

Sheets of Stereoscopic Views—Imperial Size, as follows:

1 set of Views on Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, below Quebec.

1 set of Views of Saguenay River and River du Loup.

4 sets of Views in the City of Quebec.

1 set of Views of the Montmorency Falls and the vicinity.

1 set of Views of the Great Eastern Steamship while at Quebec.

2 sets of Views of the Town of Three Rivers and the River St. Maurice.

1 set of Views of Lake Memphremagog.

- 4 sets of Views in the City of Montreal.
- 1 set of Views of Montreal Mountain and vicinity.
- 4 sets of Views of Victoria Bridge, Montreal.
- 8 sets 10 by 12 Views of Victoria Bridge, Montreal.
- 1 10 by 12 View of the Trevithick Locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railway.— $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial.
- 1 set 10 by 12 Views of Vaudreuil and St. Ann's Bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway.

PORTFOLIO LABELLED CANADA WEST.

- 1 large View of Niagara Falls.—Imperial size.
- 1 large View of Suspension Bridge, Niagara River, do.

Stereoscopic Views.

- 1 set of Views in the vicinity of the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.
- 1 set of Views in the City of Ottawa.
- 1 set of Views in the City of Kingston.
- 2 sets of Views in the City of Toronto.
- 1 set of Views on the Grand Trunk Railway above Toronto.
- 1 set of Views in the City of London.
- 1 set of Views in the City of Toronto.
- 5 sets of Views of Niagara Falls and vicinity.

-
- 4 sheets of Imperial Photographic Portraits.
 - 1 sheet of Untouched Vignette do.
 - 1 sheet of Colored Vignette do.
 - 2 sheets of Cartes de Visite do.
 - 2 Cabinet Photographs, untouched.

Many of the smaller Photographs are taken instantaneously.

(CLASS 17.)

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

- By G. S. D. BONALD, (Medical Student, McGill University,) Montreal, L. C. :
An apparatus for Detecting Consumption and Testing the Lungs.
- By Dr. H. PALMER, London, U. C. :
A Medical Magnetic Instrument.

(CLASS 21.)

WOOLLEN, &c.

- By Mrs. P. DUNPHY, St. Malachi, L. C. :
2 lbs. of Woollen Yarn.

WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal, L. C. :

5 pieces of Canadian Tweed.....	3s. 4½d. per yard.	
1 piece of Canadian Spring Tweed....	2s. 6d.	"
1 piece of Check ".....	3s. 6d.	"
1 piece of Etoffe (light).....	3s. 0d.	"

(CLASS 25.)

SKINS, FURS, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

By Mrs. E. FAIRBANK, Clifton, U. C. :

2 Screens.....	Price, each	£5	3	8
2 Fans.....	“	“	2	12 0
2 Mats.....	“	“	0	16 7
2 Plumes.....	“	“	0	8 3

(CLASS 26.)

SADDLERY.

By J. THOMPSON, Toronto, U. C. :

A Shaftoe Saddle.

(CLASS 28.)

PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

By ANGUS & LOGAN, Montreal, L. C. :

- 1 Ream of Printing Paper.
- 1 Ream of Manilla Paper.

(CLASS 29.)

EDUCATIONAL WORKS AND APPLIANCES.

SCHOOL BOOKS PRINTED IN CANADA AND APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION OF LOWER CANADA.

Collection by the Council of Public Education in Lower Canada—Superintendent,

Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU :

First Book for the use of Schools, published by John Lovell, Montreal.

Borthwick's British American Reader, published by John Lovell.

Lennie's Principles of English Grammar, published by C. G. Dagg, Montreal.

Arithmetic of the Irish National Series, published by C. G. Dagg.

Walkinghame's Arithmetic, published by C. G. Dagg.

Abrégé de Géographie Moderne, published by the Educational Society of Quebec.

L'Arithmétique de Bouthillier, published by the Messrs. Crémazie, Quebec.

- Grammaire de L'Homond, édition de Julien et les exercices de la même, published by the Messrs. A. Côté & Co., Quebec.
 Abrégé de l'Histoire du Canada de M. F. X. Garneau. Second edition.
 La Géographie Moderne de M. Holmes édition de 1854, published by Messrs. Crémazie, Quebec.
 Les Devoirs du Chrétien par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes, published by Messrs. Beauchemin & Payette, Montreal.
 The Duty of a Christian, published by D. J. Sadlier, Montreal.
 Petit Traité de Grammaire Anglaise, par Gosselin, published by L. Brousseau, Quebec.
 Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic in Decimal Currency, published by J. Lovell, Montreal.
 Lovell's General Geography for the use of Schools, ditto.
 Histoire Sainte par demandes et par réponses, published by T. Cary, Quebec.
 Pinnock's edition of Dr. Goldsmith's History of England, by W. C. Taylor, published by J. Lovell, Montreal.

—ALSO,—

- Journal de l'Instruction Publique, années 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, paper boards.
 Do. do. do. do. cloth boards.
 Journal de l'Instruction Publique and Journal of Education, same years, bound together.
 Journal of Education, years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, paper boards.
 Do. do. do. do. do. cloth boards.
 Rapport sur l'Instruction Publique, Lower Canada, years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.
 Report on Education, same years.
 Actes concernant l'Éducation et les écoles dans le Bas Canada, 2 copies.
 Do. do. do. in English, 2 copies.
 In all, 60 volumes.

SCHOOL FURNITURE APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION OF LOWER CANADA, AND IN USE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

1	Desk and Seat made by W. Allen, of Montreal, price of both.....	£1	4	10½
2	Do. do. second size, do. do. do.	0	19	6
3	Do. do. third variety, do. do. do.	0	19	6

By J. EDWARDS, Toronto.

Specimens of Penmanship.

(CLASS 30.)

FURNITURE, &c.

By NELSON & WOOD, Montreal, L. C. :

Extra No. 0 Wire Brooms, special make-

"	1 Cord	"	"
"	2 "	"	"
"	3 "	"	"
"	0 Whisks,	"	"
"	0 Hearth Dusters,	"	"

Common 0 Wire Brooms, price per doz. 1s. 6d.

"	1	"	"	9s. 3d.
"	2	"	"	8s. 3d.
"	3	"	"	6s. 0d.
"	1 Cord Brooms,	"	"	7s. 2d.
"	2	"	"	5s. 6½d.
"	3	"	"	4s. 9d.
"	0 Whisks,	"	"	6s. 9d.
"	1	"	"	5s. 6½d.
"	2	"	"	3s. 8½d.
"	Stalk Brooms,	"	"	4s. 2d.
"	No. 1 Hearth Duster	"	"	5s. 9d.

By E. B. EDDY, Ottawa, U. C. :

- 1 Nest of Tubs.
- 6 Pails.
- 3 Washboards.

By THOMAS McILROY, Brampton, Peel County, U. C. :

- A Walnut Invalid Bedstead.

(CLASS 31.)

IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

By W. H. SNELL, Victoria Iron Works, Montreal, L. C. :

- Sheet of Nail Plate, manufactured from "Canadian Pig Metal," (puddled.)
- Sheet of Nail Plate, manufactured from "Scotch Pig Metal," (puddled.)
- Sheet of Nail Plate, manufactured from "Scrap Iron."
- Three pieces of Iron cut ready for the Nail Machine.
- A Chain of Cut Nails, bent when cold, shewing their extreme toughness.

[The Victoria Iron Works were first opened for the manufacture of Nail Plate from "Scrap" in 1859, but at the end of that year it was found that the quantity of that article procurable in this country was inadequate to the supply of the works, consequently "Puddling" furnaces were erected, and have ever since been in

operation. Plate manufactured during last year, 2000 tons. The Puddling Furnaces yielding per diem 10 tons: the remainder being made from Scrap. Men and boys employed on works, 100. The coal used is from the "Albion" mines at Pictou, Nova Scotia. The metal is "Glengarnock" brand of Scotch Pig, and the native Canadian Iron. The specimens sent are a fair average sample of the Plate as it comes from the rolls. The ends only are sheared. Unlike the English Nail sheets, the grain or fibre runs lengthways of the plate and the nails are cut in the same direction.]

(CLASS 34.)

GLASS.

By W. BULLOCK, Toronto, U. C.:
Stained Glass.

(CLASS 35.)

POTTERY.

By J. SHARP, Great Western Railway of Canada, U. C.:
Box of Ornamental Tiles.

By THOS. GIBB, Toronto, U. C.:
Drain Tiles.

By MISSISQUOI TILE AND DRAIN COMPANY, L. C.:
Specimen of Drain Tiles.

(CLASS 36.)

MANUFACTURES NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS CLASSES.

By C. T. PALSGRAVE, Type Founder, Montreal:

1 fount of Long Primer, Roman. Price per lb., 1s. 6d.
2 Type Cases to hold same.
Stand for Cases.
Specimen impression in frame.

By P. HENRY, Montreal, L. C.:

Cigars of Canadian Manufacture, of the following kinds:—

Yara Regalias.....	per 1000..	£16	11	8
Yara Conchas.....	" ..	12	8	9
American and Havanna Seed Leaf....	" ..	6	4	4½
" " Conchas.....	" ..	6	4	4½
Yara Queens.....	" ..	6	4	4½
American Seed and Havanna Operas..	" ..	6	4	4½
Yara Club House	" ..	7	5	1
American Seed and Yara Havanna....	" ..	5	3	8
" " and Havanna Plantations	" ..	5	3	8

By **ANDREW BRIDGE**, Westbrook, Kingston, U. C. :
Small Fancy Tub of Canadian woods.

By **HAYCOCK & Co.**, Ottawa, U. C. :
Veneered Box of Canadian Black Walnut, containing specimens of
Building Stones used in the erection of the New Parliament
Houses of Canada.

By **C. LEWIS**, Ingersoll, U. C. :
A fancy Keg of various Canadian woods in four compartments.

By **G. ROBERTSON**, Kingston, U. C. :
A case of Blacking.

By **BENSON & ASPDEN**, Edwardsburgh, U. C. :
Samples of Indian Corn Starch.

By **E. A. McNAUGHTON**, Newcastle, Durham County, U. C. :
Sample of Flour Starch.
“ Potato “

SECTION IV.

CLASS 37.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

By **J. W. HOPKINS**, Architect, Montreal, L. C. :
View of the building in which the Lower Canada Industrial Exhibition
at Montreal was held, during the visit of H. R. H. the
Prince of Wales.

The frame of drawing was made of inlaid Canadian woods, by J.
Guidi, Montreal.

By **LAWFORD & NELSON**, Architects, Montreal, L. C. :
Interior view of a building for Skating during the severe Canadian
winter. Now erecting for the Victoria Skating Club,
Montreal.

By **HOPKINS, LAWFORD & NELSON**, Architects, Montreal, L. C. :
Photograph of the Liverpool and London Assurance Office, Mon-
treal. Photographed by Notman, Montreal.
The new Unitarian Church, Montreal, L. C.

CLASS 38.

OIL PAINTINGS.

By **O. R. JACOBI**, Montreal, L. C. :
View of the Shawenagan Falls on the St. Maurice River, Canada
East; the property of A. J. Pell, by whom the frame was
carved and gilt. Price with frame 200 guineas.
View on the St. Maurice River, Canada East; the property of A.
J. Pell. Price 50 guineas.

By S. WESTMACOTT, Toronto, U. C. :

Two Landscapes—Canadian scenery.

By R. WHALE, Burford, U. C. :

Picture of a newly settled Canadian Township.

Landscape—Open Country, Lake Ontario in the distance.

NOTE.—The prices appended to articles are in all cases the present market prices in Canada, (March, 1862). The amounts are all stated in sterling money of Great Britain.

ADDENDA.

The following articles were received after the Catalogue was printed.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PEEL, U. C.:

Half-bushel four rowed Barley, grown by John Lynch, Brampton.

“ Golden Drop Peas, “ “ “

“ Baltic Spring Wheat, “ “ “

“ Golden Drop Spring Wheat, “ “ “

B. JOHNSTON, Etobicoke, U. C.:

Half-bushel of Soule's Winter Wheat.

T. McGAW, East Whitby, U. C.:

Half-bushel Spring Wheat, Fife variety.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, Owen Sound, U. C.:

Half-bushel Spring Wheat, Fife variety.

JAMES FLEMING, Toronto, U. C.:

Half-bushel Hungarian Millet.

W. RODDEN, Montreal, L. C.:

Six Bottles Plantagenet Water.